THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Daily Constitution.

BY FAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

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One month..... 1.00

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Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, in the "Local Business" are chargeable at the RATE OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than one DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less... $2 50
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Sheriff's Notice of sales, per square..... 5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square..... 3 00
Citations for Letters of Administration..... 3 00
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Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship..... 4 50
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Notice to Debtors and Creditors..... 3 00
Notice of Land, etc., per square..... 5 00
Sales of personal property, 10 days, per sqr. 1 50
Sales of personal property, 20 days..... 3 00
Rental Notices, 30 days..... 3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time.. 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Sales of personal property must be published 10 days in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notice to the debtors and creditors of an estate must be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Notice for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare $5 00 in coin per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. POPE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P. M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.30 P. M.

Night freight and passenger train.

Leave Atlanta	3.00 P. M.
Arrive at Waynesboro	11.05 P. M.
Leave Waynesboro	3.00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10.00 A. M.

GEORGIA & WESTERN RAILROAD.—108 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; L. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive at Macon	2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	4.30 A.M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., January 14, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	12½ o'clock, P M
Open at	2 o'clock, P M
Close at	6 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	10 o'clock, A M

jan13—tf THOS. G SIMMS, P. M

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less under this head, twelve dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months, to be drawn for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Preston, Webster county, Georgia.
Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties.
Particular attention given to cases in bankruptcy. aug23 dtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, Keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-dly

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

S. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner of Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross' stand), Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted.

W. E. BULLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Rauch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

HASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

J. J. HASSEEN, } ATLANTA, GA.
J. W. YORK, }
R. T. JOURDAN, }
J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.

jan21-dtf

R. R. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON GA.

This long and well known Hotel, with its unequalled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

Having been opened on the 1st of January, it took at once a prominent position among the first class Hotels of the country. It has never closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no equal in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the house, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who patronize and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being directly opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the well established reputation of the Hotel. Particular attention paid to the wants of lady guests, children and servants.

Omnibus at the House, and none shall go down. If an earnest endeavor to please and a liberal share of the public patronage will suffice, the proprietors will be satisfied.

jel5-dtf

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 5.

Mass Meetings are ordered, by the Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Blackspear, Pierce county, Wednesday, October 7.

Jacksonville, Telfair county, Wednesday October 7.

SUBJECT OF ADJOURNMENT.—We regret to learn that a resolution introduced into the House this morning by Hon. Dunlap Scott, of Floyd, proposing to raise a joint committee of the two branches to consider the propriety of postponing an adjournment was voted down. We say to our friends in the Legislature that we have taken pains to ascertain the will of the people in regard to this question, and that we are prepared to state that they are opposed to an adjournment at this time. We say to them emphatically, that an adjournment at this time will not be approved by the Democratic party. For the evil consequences of such a movement, should evil result therefrom, they will be held to a strict account by the people There are grave and momentous reasons why the session should be prolonged. It is unnecessary that we should parade them before the public. They are as well known to the Democratic members of the Legislature as to ourselves. We understand and appreciate fully the anxiety of every member, after a long session, to return home. but in a time like this, the public safety is paramount to all personal considerations. Let them take a recess until the 20th or 25th, or empower a joint committee of the two Houses to convene them, in the event it should be deemed necessary. The latter seems to us to be the most advisable, provided a fair committee can be selected. We would again urge the Legislature to give this subject that consideration which the importance of the crisis demands.

WISCONSIN.—The election in Wisconsin, says the New York Democrat, will result in the choice of three Democrats to Congress, in the place of one as now. The three will be Eldridge in the Fourth; Vilos in the Fifth, and Mitchell in the First District. By proper exertion the State can be carried this fall for Seymour and Blair. The Republican vote there will be largely reduced.

WESTERN PORK TRADE.—The Cincinnati Price Current says "the advices from the Western States indicate that there will be a large increase in the pork crop the coming season. Stock hogs are plenty and in excellent condition, owing to the abundant pasturage during the summer, and as the corn crop is an unusually large one, and the general belief with farmers that pork will be high, there can be little doubt that hogs will be fed largely and liberally throughout the entire west."

A special dispatch to the Louisville Journal, dated Washington, October 27, says "official notification was received at the State Department yesterday, from Minister Hale, that the Spanish monarchy has ceased to exist, and that a Provisional Government has been organized. This has occasioned somestalk in diplomatic circles. It is deemed certain that the United States will take an early occasion to recognize the Provisional Junta as the *de facto* government of Spain."

NEW JERSEY.—A large Democratic torch-light procession paraded the streets of Newark, N. J., to-night, says a dispatch of the 29th of September, to the N. Y. World. There were several thousand men on horseback and on foot in the procession, with music, fireworks, and banners, and many houses on the line of march were illuminated.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A dispatch dated 29th ult., Scranton, Pennsylvania, to the World, says a meeting of fully 5000 persons was held here to-night. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and the town was wild with true Democratic enthusiasm.

A mass meeting will be held at Waverly to-morrow, at which Senator Buckalew and Judge Woodward will speak.

LEFT OUT.—The following resolution being written on the back of the series, was unintentionally left out of the proceedings of the Kingston Nominating Convention. It is the third of the series of resolutions introduced by Col. Styles, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention will decline to vote for any candidate for renomination, who does not by himself or friends, agree to abide the action of this convention.

WILKINSON COUNTY.—A letter from Wilkinson, says "the Democratic wide-awake down here. We are going to work better than we did last spring. Crops are sorry, in particular cotton—of which we shall make about half a crop."

PERSONAL.—Some intermeddling gossip concerning the senior editor of the Journal, to which a city cotemporary yesterday gave prominence, makes it proper to say in these columns that Mr. Prentice's relations with the Journal are not dissimilar to what he holds on the paper the place which he has ever held, and that it is the sincere desire of all connected with the paper that he may hold the place as long as he lives, and it is their earnest prayer that his days may be long and pleasant in the land. Such is due alike to Mr. Prentice and to the Journal. We deeply regret that the impudent officiousness of outsiders has rendered necessary even a word. In view of none of this intermeddlesomeness, it is proper to add that Mr. Prentice is not broken down nor poor; that his means not only comfortable but affluent; and he is quite able to live independently of connection with this or any other journal.—*Louisville Journal.*

Reply to the Memorial of the Faculty of the Medical College of Atlanta to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia.

ATLANTA, October 5, 1868.

To the Members of the Senate of the State of Georgia:

GENTLEMEN: I had placed in my hands Saturday night, a memorial, signed by the Faculty of the Atlanta Medical College. I was aware of its being read in the House of Representatives, but on account of its gross misrepresentations, did not suppose it would appear in its present form. For the want of time, I will not be able to make a full reply, but in justice to the Trustees and myself, I will make in a few statements to show the motive of the memorialist.

It is true the Faculty did erect the College upon borrowed capital, but the Legislature of Georgia made a donation in 1857 of $15,000, and every dollar which the Faculty had paid out for the erection of the building was refunded to each one of them, and the whole of the debt liquidated. My interest in the building amounted to nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars, for the purpose of erecting the College building, but as soon as the appropriation from the State was received, each member of the Faculty was paid the amount he had paid from the fees of his tickets towards the erection of the building. I then, as an honest gentlemen, relinquished all claims I had had upon the building. They would also have you to believe that, from the Amendment standing for eight years upon the statute-book without being rejected formally by the Trustees and repealed by the Legislature, that the Trustees thereby acquiesced. This, gentlemen, the old members of the Faculty certainly know is incorrect. The Trustees, in the preamble of their bill which is now before you, denies it,

For the reasons that the Trustees did not reject the amendment sooner, and the reason why they did not bring it before the Legislature, you will see fully explained in my pamphlet to the Senate and House of Representatives; and I challenge any one of the Faculty, or all, to deny one word contained in that pamphlet. They would also have you believe that the Faculty were compelled from my conduct to ask me to resign. It is true they did ask me to resign, and presented in the resolution as the reason the manner in which I conducted my "Ladies' Home" was injurious to the institution. The Ladies' Home was a weekly literary journal which I was publishing at that time. The institution which I attempted to build during the war was known as the *"Home for Invalid Ladies,"* therefore I was compelled to beleive they meant the paper, and was informed by one of their friends that they did mean the paper, and the charge was that I permitted complimentary notices of the paper and the enterprise to be published in my paper from the various journals of the United States, and many distinguished gentlemen among them was Dr. Means, one of their own Faculty, soon finding that that charge would not stand the test, and that the various journals over the United States, and the medical profession too, would not only sustain me, but that it was my duty as an editor to publish the notices as an act of courtesy to their authors, and that my obligations as a physician was one thing, while my obligations as an editor quite another. It is well known that some of the ablest physicians in the country not only edited literary papers but secular also. These objections soon became so ridiculous that enquiry was made by a gentleman of one the Faculty when that was the charge, who replied no, and I told them so when they wrote it." They then stated that they meant the Home for Invalid Ladies. Knowing that this latter charge could not be sustained, they have never been able to tell what they did mean, until it came out in the Legislature a few days since in their memorial, in which "they charge me (Powell) with a gross violation of public trust and confidence," and they say "the public, at large, and especially this community, demand of Dr. Powell an account of his stewardship in the management of this large sum of money."

I will here state that at the proper time I did make a faithful, truthful showing of all my efforts to build a "home for invalid ladies," and have nothing to regret but my failure, which was the result of causes beyond my control, but for the satisfaction of these gentlemen I will make it again, after I show the real and true cause of certain members requesting me to resign.

In 1865, after the war, we found the College building in such a condition that it was necessary to have four or five thousand dollars to repair it. The Faculty was unwilling, on account of some difficulty, which had occured between them, to petition to the Council, as a Faculty, for assistance. I concluded I would do so over my own signature and procured the names of four of the Trustees to endorse my petition of $5,000, presented it, and the Council voted me the amount, with the pledge that I would report to them how it was expended. In a few days after it was known that the City Council had given me $5,000, at the Faculty meeting at which only four were present, they estimated the amount that the bonds would bring in the market to be about $4,200, and about $3800 to do all the necessary repairing, which was to be given to J. G. Westmoreland, leaving $1200 which they divided, by resolution, among the Faculty, that each man might purchase for himself the necessary appliances required in his department.

The next meeting, I being recording secretary, when the minutes were called for, I reported that I had not recorded the minutes of last meeting, for the reason that the $5,000 was given to me as agent of the Faculty for specified purposes, and I had pledged myself to see that it was faithfully expended, therefore I could not submit to its being disposed of by dividing it among the Faculty in that kind of manner, which produced much excitement and discussion, but I succeeded, and was allowed to make my report and to thank the Council, in the name of the Faculty, for their liberal donation. Having placed myself all right on the minutes, I informed the Faculty that the money was at their disposal, but that I should certainly report to the Council the manner in which it was disposed of. Soon thereafter I was ordered by resolution, to turn over the money to Dr. O'Keef, which I did, taking his receipt. For three successive meetings Dr. Stout, supported by Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, indeavored to pass a resolution requiring me to record the minutes of the meeting referred to, in which the appropriation was divided for certain purposes. After he (Stout) saw the Faculty was determined to sustain me, he wrote a protest of ten pages against my action and the action of the Faculty, to which I replied. One of the Faculty like myself feeling indignant, remarked that he deserved kicking out of the Faculty. A short time after that, a friend remarked to me that I had better watch, that he believed Stout and Westmoreland intended to do me some public injury. I could not be induced to believe such a charge, as I *then* recognized them as gentlemen, and paid no further attention to it. In a subsequent meeting Dr. Hillyer offered a resolution that a part of this money be appropriated to pay old debts contracted by the Deane of the Faculty before the war, to which I objected, and stated it should not be done; while I was as poor as any of them, that an appropriation for special purposes should not be so misapplied; at which the doctor became very much offended, but I was sustained by the Faculty. It can be seen by the proceedings of another meeting that the Auditing Committee, or Dr. John G. Westmoreland, reported that the repairs on the building were all completed, and cost about thirty-three hundred dollars; after which the Treasurer reported he had in his hands nine hundred dollars. Dr. John G. Westmoreland was present when this report was made, and it was done to show that that amount was over and above the necessary repairing.

Subsequently, Dr. John G. Westmoreland and four others, requested to be permitted to draw out of the Treasury specified sums, for the purpose of purchasing anything that they might need for their department, leaving three hundred dollars still in the hands of the Treasurer. I made the motion that I be authorized to purchase one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of instruments for my chair, and that the Treasurer be authorized to settle the bill when presented to him, which they voted down. Dr. Stout remarked that it was unfortunate that Dr. Powell was not permitted to have any of the benefit of this fund when it was obtained through his exertions, which might be considered a liberal spirit; but, in a moment, a move was made by one of the gentlemen that the resolution which authorized the other members of the Faculty receiving a portion of the funds, be reconsidered—which was carried—leaving, as you perceive the original amount of $900, in the hands of the Treasurer and all the debts having said to have been paid for repairs. Would it not appear so when John G. Westmoreland was a constant observer of the transaction in relation to the $900 in the hands of the Treasurer. I had no idea how the $900 was to be disposed of until one of the Auditing Committee remarked to me that he thought that all the bills for repairing had been paid, and was very much astonished when Dr. J. G. Westmoreland told him there were some items which he had forgotten to report, and he desired the Auditing Committee to meet again, which they did, and he presented items to cover the entire $900 and three or four hundred over, making in all some $4,650. The Auditing Committee met and discussed this report, which created much excitement and many objections were made, and one of the members said if I had not refused to serve on the committee the report would not have been received. It was then at the close of the session, and I requested that a report be made to me for the purpose of making my report to the City Council. Drs. Logan and O'Keef were appointed and made said report, which they endorsed as a whole. I then asked them if they would endorse the items. They distinctly said "they would not." The reason why I did not serve on that committee was that I did not endorse what I could not report to the Council. The above facts in reference to the Faculty meetings can be substantiated by reference to the records of the Faculty.

I was called upon by a member of the Council three different times to make my report. My apparent neglect, or for some other reasons, caused the Council to suppose there was something wrong, and I was again called upon for my report, when I addressed them a letter, stating that I had sold the bonds for $4,250, and payed it over to the Treasurer and took his receipt; and the funds have been so unsatisfactory paid out, that I was unable to make a report, and hoped that they would appoint a committee from their own body to investigate the whole matter. A committe of five was accordingly appointed, and they selected three contractors who went to the college accompanied by John G. Westmoreland and myself—with a tape line measured every foot of lumber and the work done, and reported that if it had been done in splendid style it should not have amounted to more than $1,700, but done as it was, it was not worth the green lumber on the yard. Dr. John G. Westmoreland then wrote to the Council that if "that report stood he was a disgraced man," and asked the Council to appoint another committee, which they did, selecting his *personal friends;* and after a thorough examination of his vouchers, and much running around, and getting up accounts, some of which had not been paid, although the money had been in his hands for weeks before, they reported a little different from the first, saying they had examined vouchers for something over $3,000. They were then asked if they endorsed that report—if they desired to offer it as a substitute for the first. They replied "*No.*" They simply offered that as a statement from the papers, and that they endorsed the *first.* To show why this committee could only endorse the first may be seen from the fact, that in the Chemical laboratory there were some thirty raised benches, eleven feet long, made in the most common way and of the meanest timber, which are reported to have cost between $900 and $1,000, averaging about $33 a bench. If this is doubted, you have only to visit the College and satisfy yourselves. This is one of the items which one of the gentlemen connected with the Council objected to, remarking that $33 would have placed in the College nicely raised, cushioned, mahogany benches.

Now I will just state that these facts can be proven by the minutes of the Faculty of the Atlanta College, and the minutes of the Council.—When I wrote to the Council, I did not charge Dr. Westmoreland of fraud by misapplying the funds, but the Council report does charge him of fraudulently using the funds, and the best citizens of the city of Atlanta believe that he did, and have said to his friends that if he did not prove that that committee had made a false report, he would be, as stated, a "disgraced man." So far as I am concerned, I have no objection to his disapproving of the Committee report. If they should prove him to be a thief, it is a matter with him and the Council, and not with me. It would subserve no purpose of mine. If they did it is not the question legitimately before this body, and I would have been far above alluding to it at all, but for the reason of showing why I was requested to resign by Drs. Stout, Hillyer and the Westmorelands. Stout and Hillyer, mind ye, both bogus Professors, declared by the Trustees to be illegally elected—both of whom have since resigned.

The question before your body is, whether the State has any interest in the college or not? Whether the Trustees are the agents of the State? If so, and the college has not subserved, and cannot subserve the purposes for which it was established—and the causes have been pointed out to you—then will you not remove the cause, by passing the bill which is now before you, by placing the college again in the hands of the Trustees, that it may be recognized by the profession, and result in great benefit and honor to the State?

The passage of this bill will not affect my rights nor the rights of any of the present Trustees which may have to be tried before the courts. If the courts were to decide in favor of the Faculty, it would show the greater necessity for repealing the bill, as the present Faculty, or the Trustees with a new Faculty, can never have another course of lectures until the amendment is repealed, let the courts decide as they may.

The Faculty would have you believe that they have made several propositions to the Trustees; but in truth the Trustees say, they changed the verbage amounting to the same thing, which is to ratify all that we have done, which the Trustees, as honorable gentlemen, cannot and will never do. They will have you believe that if the bill passed it would revoke the Diplomas of all who graduated since 1858. This, gentlemen, is a mistake, it does not effect the legality or repectability of any man's Diploma received from the Atlanta Medical College prior to 1863. The class of twenty-six that the Faculty graduated three or four weeks ago, could not be recognised by the profession as regular graduates, even if the Trustees had have signed these Diplomas. Why? The Georgia Medical Association, met the 8th of April, three weeks prior to the opening of the last session of the Atlanta Medical College and passed a resolution, as follows, presented by Dr. Samuel White, Chairman of the Committee:

Whereas, The above amended charter confers unusual and extraordinary powers upon the Faculty of the Atlanta Medical College, whereby they are authorized to confer the degree of M D on persons, regardless of time or condition, save as to said Faculty seem fit and proper; therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot recognize the graduates of said College, that may hereafter receive their Diplomas under the amended charter aforesaid.

You will perceive from this that the Trustees and Faculty may harmonize and carry on the institution, but so long as the amendment remains unrepealed, graduates from the Atlanta Medical College never can be recognised by the profession or the Medical Association of the country. Therefore, the necessity of the immediate repeal of the bill; and if the Professors wish to settle their difficulties in the Courts, let them do it without ruining the College and destroying its influence forever.

So far as the charges made against the Association it is not necessary to answer. I will simply say the profession was as well represented as at any previous meeting—in character, age and influence, were better represented. At their next annual meeting they will, no doubt, meet the charges fully to the satisfaction of the contending parties. As these gentleman have called upon me to give an "account of my stewardship." In 1860 and 1861, I saw the great necessity of an Institution where ladies could be treated for chronic diseases peculiar to females. I was determined to make it beneficial to the afflicted and honorable to the profession. I addressed a printed letter to quite a number of the distinguished physicians of the South, setting forth my plans and object, and asking their advice and opinion, many of whom wrote me beautiful letters, and urging me to persevere until I accomplished the object. From three of the professors, Dr. Means, one of the number, I received letters that cannot be surpassed for beauty and strength. My plan was, to build the Institution with private means raised by a publication issued at my expense, and written by fifty or sixty of the most gifted Southern writers. These contributions were a present to me, and the profits from them were as much my private means as the profits accruing from Judge Whitaker's paper would be to him. Thus you will perceive that it was to be a private institution for the reception of first class invalid ladies. The book enterprize succeed finely—thousands of subscribers were attained, and the manuscript all ready for publication, and I started for Nashville to have it printed; but hearing of war news, I returned home, and the book enterprise went under. But appreciating the great necessity of the institution, I determined never to give it up as long as there was hope. My cousin, Col. J. R. Powell, of Montgomery, appreciating my efforts, told me he would give me the profits on a lot of sugar in Mobile, if I would get it shipped to Richmond, Va. I wrote a letter to Confederate authorities, and sent the letter by a gentleman, who now resides in this city, who will testify that I never wrote a word stated in the memorial, nor one word calculated to deceive the officer. I asked no favors, only to allow the railroads to ship at the regular freight rates—on the grounds that my cousin gave me the profits upon the grounds that I desired to build an institution for the reception and treatment of invalid ladies. I had no control of the selling of the sugar or its management; but, as the sugar was sold, I drew upon Colonel Powell, purchased building material, and carried on the work, to the amount of about $60,000 in Confederate money from that source. Messrs. Inman, Cole & Co. made me a present of the profits of another lot of sugar, which they sold in Atlanta, and paid over promptly to the foreman who was superintending the work, by my order, some $35,000 or $40,000, and when Sherman entered the city, I had expended in work, material of lumber and bricks about $100,000. The balance due me on Col. Powell's present was about $80,000, which remained in his hands until after Sherman had taken Savannah. Being no speculator, and my heart set upon the enterprise, I did not invest it as I should have done, and am sorry I did not; but Wilson was within thirty miles of Montgomery. I went to Montgomery and invested the $80,000 in needles, pins, boots, shoes, and sugar, and Col. Powell cashed the bill. I shipped these goods to Atlanta, thinking the war would not end so soon, and went to work again on the enterprise; and about the time I spent $15,000, Lee surrendered, the workmen lost confidence in the currency, and the balance of my money and the enterprise all went up together. The balance of the pens, needles, paper, etc., was sold by a merchant in this city for about $400 or $600.

Now, gentlemen of the Senate, this will show what went with the $300,000 which was presented to me individually to carry out a *private enterprise,* so understood by the parties who made the donations. This, too, will show to what desperate lengths men will go to save a sinking ship; but around all this, I shall come out of the furnace with my garments unsinged and my reputation clear from the blot of infamy.

So far as to my recovering money from Confederate soldiers, I have never received or asked for one dollar; neither have I ever used one coming from that source. I have no doubt but the idea originated in this way—a good lady who now resides in Tennessee, published a letter in one of the Georgia papers, appealing to every lady and gentleman to send to Dr. Powell one dollar for equipping his institution with suitable appliances, apparatus, &c. Highly appreciating the motive of this lady, but fearing that it might interfere with the original plan and not be understood, I consulted with Prof. Jones, who was ever ready to aid me in my enterprise; at his suggestion, I elected two ladies as a finance committee and secretary, and accepted this lady's proposition, as will be seen, more as a compliment to her and those who appreciated my efforts, than for any pecuniary benefit. My propositions were that I would accept of donations only on the plan that they were to be sent to the finance committee, and held by them until I had completed the building by my own means, and then for them, at their own discretion, to purchase anything that they might consider beneficial to the institution, and that any lady in indigent circumstances whom they would recommend, should be boarded and treated, and when the case terminated, the board and treatment should be made out against the Finance Committee, and credit to Dr. Powell against that fund; and when it had all been drawn out by services rendered, then whatever had been bought by them would be his. Now, I ask, was there anything wrong or penurious in this? The Finance Committee, through their secretary, aided by Dr Powell, made various calls for money and, in response to that call, between $1,500 and $2,000 was received and deposited in bank, in the name of the Finance Committee, subject alone to their direction. Just before the old issue was ordered to be taken up, I asked one of the Finance Committee what was to be done with the money in bank? She gave it to me to manage, and I invested it in coffee and, after the new issue, I sold the coffee for more than I gave for it. I held that amount till, just before the surrender, I purchased sugar and shoes with it. After the surrender, I sold them for $105 in greenbacks, paid a part of the money to the Finance Committee, and held myself responsible for the balance when called for. I made a full report and turned over the books to one of the Finance Committee, as respectable a lady as there is in the city of Atlanta, who will, no doubt, satisfy the mind of the most curious of the truth of my statement.

That "valuable and commodious four acre lot, the title of which was invested in himself," has been disposed of, at public sale, as my property. Not one dollar of any other man's money ever paid for its purchase—as a matter of course, the title could not be in any one else. The question is so important, and so much in character with one who lends his name and influence, for pay, to subserve disreputable purposes, that I will do a portion of the Faculty credit by saying I hardly think they knew anything about this particular clause in the memorial. They did not ask how the lot was attained, but, judging from their assertions, they don't seem to know. I will inform them: The lot was purchased from Judge Collier long before I received a dollar, from any source, for the Home. I sold the lot that the Opera House now stands upon, to Dr. Sells, for ten thousand and paid Judge Collier $5,000 for the lot that the Memorialists seem to desire information upon. I then sold the lot at public outcry for $8,000—four notes $3,000 each. Twenty-six hundred of this amount was placed in the hands of certain parties to satisfy a judgment obtained by one of your Memorialists, who swore, when I was elected to fill the chair he resigned for $2,500, that he sold me his assets, amounting in worthless notes and accounts to about $1,100, so I learned, not one of which I have seen or has been tendered to me. The balance, his lawyer stated, was his good will, extra practice and the reputation which the name of being a Professor in the Atlanta College would give a man. And now, he has been *invited* back by the Proprietors of the concern, from his beautiful home in Texas, and under the amendment has *stolen my chair* and still holds the notes and accounts, so far as I know, besides having received six or eight hundred dollars of his claim; and now clamoring manfully for the balance, and slandering me before this Legislature, in order to get them to legalize his dishonest acts, and hold him in a position, dishonorable as it is, and so pronounced by the Profession of the United States.

Fifteen hundred more of the amount was paid over to another gentleman for borrowed money, to be paid to another one of the memorialists, *ex interloper,* to whom I gave 5 per cent. per month, in order to start the publication of my "Ladies' Home," a literary journal, in which enterprise I lost $4,000, and the greater part of the balance went to pay the losses and other honest debts.

In conclusion, I believe I have covered the whole grounds, and that I have presented the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to the best of my knowledge," and endeavored to write from the records. I hope the gentlemen are now satisfied in reference to this entire question, and the reply I have made in answer to the memorialists, and when facts and sound arguments could not be used by these parties, they have resorted to meaner instrumentalities to weaken your confidence in the honesty of my intentions for the purpose of weakening the cause in which I am engaged in sustaining one of Georgia's institutions, planned and fostered by her, as well as to defend the profession of which I am an humble, but devoted member, from the inroads of innovations, and hand it down to posterity as pure and unsullied as when we received it from the fathers in medicine. To you, gentlemen, this whole question is submitted for your decision. The facts are before you. I entreat you as the guardian of the interest of the people of Georgia, to give them a careful and unprejudiced perusal; weigh well the arguments; suffer neither prejudice nor favoritism to determine your votes, but cast them upon the side of truth and justice, and in favor of the future interests of the institution, and the rights which the people of Georgia, and the profession have in it. With this I shall be satisfied.

THOS. S. POWELL.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, October 5.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr Spilman.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. HINTON moved to reconsider so much of the action of the Senate as relates to the bill creating a board of commissioners of roads and revenue, which was not agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in reference to the resolution extending the time of adjournment to Thursday, which was agreed to, and the resolution laid on the table.

Mr. BURNS moved to reconsider the bill to authorize a survey of lands in Habersham county.—Agreed to and the bill passed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING

To change the line between Macon and Taylor counties. Passed.

To extend the corporate limits of Perry, in Houston county. Passed.

To incorporate the Georgia Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

To prohibit persons from selling or barering from steamboats or other water-crafts on the Chattahoochee River. Passed.

To incorporate the town of West End, in Fulton county. Passed.

To make it penal for any person to hunt on the lands of another without consent of the owner, except in certain counties mentioned. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SUNNALLY gave notice that he would move to reconsider the bill to-morrow.

To authorize municipal authorities to license and define the privileges of pawn-brokers. Passed.

To incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Dalton.—Passed.

To amend section 2330 and 2331 of the Code in behalf of widows and minors. Lost.

To charter Georgia Mutual Fire and Life Insurance Company. Lost.

To repeal an act prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within half mile of the town of Fayette. Passed.

To provide for the payment of interest on bonds of the State, maturing in 1868. Passed.

To remove the county seat of Bulloch county Laid on the table.

To alter and amend an act to incorporate Oglethorpe University. Passed.

To carry into effect 13th section 5th article of the Constitution. Passed.

To prevent illegal returns of land in this State. Indefinitely postponed.

To amend the charter of the city of Cuthbert. Laid on the table.

To amend an act incorporating Georgia Western Railroad Company. Indefinitely postponed.

The Senate took up the appropriation bill and refused to concur in House amendment to the 5th section, which allows extra compensation to the Page of the Senate.

To change the line between Marion and Taylor. Passed.

To change the line between Berrien, and Irwin and Terrell and Lee. Passed.

To incorporate the Brunswick Gas Light Company. Passed.

To incorporate the Brunswick Street Railroad Company. Passed.

To raise funds, by taxation, for building a jail in the county of Bibb. Passed.

To exclude certain lands from the corporate limits of the town of Ringgold. Passed.

To make valid the tax levied by the Inferior Court of Echols county for 1868.

To revive and amend an act relating to the construction of a Railroad from Athens to some point on the Blue Ridge Railroad. Passed.

To incorporate the John King Banking Company. Passed.

To incorporate certain persons a Board of Commissioners. Lost.

To authorize Ordinaries to issue writs of *habeas corpus.* Passed.

To incorporate the Alpharetta Mining Company. Passed.

To incorporate Savings Bank of Atlanta, Ga. Lost.

The Senate rescinded its action on the bill creating certain persons a Board of Commissioners for the town of Dahlonega and passed the bill.

To amend the charter of the City of Atlanta. Passed.

To authorize the establishment of a fishery in the Altamaha river. Passed.

To define jurisdictions of the Courts in suits against Railroads. Passed.

To amend an act relative to maimed and indigent soldiers. Passed.

To incorporate the Nacoochee Valley Mining Company of White county. Passed.

Senate then adjourned till 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, October 5.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Spilman.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. BARKLEY moved to reconsider the bill passed on Saturday giving a lien to employees and timber cutters on saw mills. He spoke at length on the motion to reconsider, stating the injurious effect of the law as it passed.

Mr. RAWLS was opposed to the motion to reconsider. Motion to reconsider lost.

Mr. FLOURNOY moved to reconsider the bill lost for the relief of Thos. Adams. Motion prevailed.

Mr. BETHUNE moved to reconsider the bill lost on Saturday amending the 1449 section of Irwin's Code. Lost.

Mr. DARNELL moved to reconsider the bill to incorporate the Wandyke Hydraulic Hose Mining Company laid on the table Saturday. Motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. LANE moved to reconsider the bill to amend the Charter of Thomasville, for the purpose of withdrawing the bill. Motion prevailed.

Mr. FLOURNOY moved to reconsider the action of the House on the bill to amend the Charter of the town of Louisville. Motion prevailed.

Mr. PRICE moved to reconsider the action of the House on the bill for relief of L. C. Cook indefinitely postponed on Saturday last. Motion to reconsider prevailed.

He also moved to reconsider the bill indefinitely postponed Saturday last, for the relief of G. L. Long and Rebecca Mathews of the county of Union. Motion prevailed.

Mr. SAUSSY moved to reconsider the action of the House incorporating the Pulaski Insurance Company. Mot

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

THE CONSTITUTION
HAS THE
LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION
of any paper published at this point, and several hundred
MORE THAN ANY TWO.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. OCTOBER 6.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
Hon. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
Hon. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.
ALTERNATES:
Hon. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.
FOR THE DISTRICTS:
Hon. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
Col. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
Maj. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
Col. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.
ALTERNATES:
J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
Dr. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
Gen. D. M. DuBOSE, of Wilkes.
GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
J. J. TURNBULL.
Col. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

For Congress, Seventh District,
GEN. P. M. B. YOUNG,
OF BARTOW COUNTY.

Democratic Nominations
FOR CONGRESS.

1. A. H. HANSELL, of Thomas.
2. NELSON TIFT, of Dougherty.
3. HUGH BUCHANAN, of Coweta
4. THOS. G. LAWSON, of Putnam.
5. WEIR BOYD, of Lumpkin.
6. P. M. B. YOUNG, of Bartow.

The Adjourning Legislature.

To-day the Legislature draws its session to a close. The hearts of members throb with joyous anticipation of rejoining soon the loved ones of home. Images of familiar faces throng the brain, welcome greetings quicken the pulses of the hand. We would do injustice to our own feelings, were we to withhold the tribute due that body in what we believe to have been the discharge of its conscientious duty. The labors devolving upon a Legislature chosen first after the adoption of a new Constitution or any material changes in the organic law, are always more complicated than under ordinary circumstances. The duties demanded of the present Legislature were arduous as well as difficult to perform. It has discharged its duty in a manner satisfactory to the State. Whilst it has not always done as we would have dictated, we believe it has been none the less honest and conscientious in its action. In laboring to advance the best interests of the State, she is not unmindful of their claims to her gratitude, and applauds their acts with the exclamation of "well done good and faithful servants."

Whilst we at times have been impelled by a sense of duty to apply severe terms to individual members of the Republican party, because of the degredation in our honest opinion they have sought to bring upon the State, we never lost sight of the fact that there were gentlemen among the representatives of that party for whom personally, we entertain the highest respect. We would be untrue to ourselves were we to withhold from them that accord which is their due. In battling for what we believe to be the right, we never lose sight of respect for those who honestly differ with us.

As a body, in bidding adieu to them, we trust the members will return to their homes bearing pleasant memories of their sojourn in our midst, and that the passions engendered in that contest, will be buried in forgetfulness.

THE FAIR.—The Fair which opens in this city to-night, in the spacious building of Messrs. Glenn, Wright & Carr, for the benefit of the First Baptist Church, now in process of erection in this city, promises to be the grandest affair of the kind ever gotten up in this State. The readings to be given by Hon. A. H. Stephens, during several evenings, will be a very attractive feature of the occasion. The mere announcement that this distinguished son of Georgia has kindly consented by this means to aid the enterprise, will insure immense audiences to hear him. Other distinguished gentlemen will be present, and by orations, or otherwise, add interest to each evening during the week.

The Building Committee have won the praise of the entire community by their untiring zeal and energy in the management of the whole affair. The gratitude of our citizens is also due to many parties at a distance for munificent donations to the Fair. Their liberality is worthy of all praise. Nor should we forget the generosity of the several railroads centering here, as well as their diverging connections in consenting to transmit all donations to the Fair free of charge. Our fellow-citizens, Glenn, Wright & Carr, deserve special mention for gratuitously tendering the use of their capacious business building to the Fair.

PETERSON FOR NOVEMBER.—We are indebted to our friends Messrs. Phillips & Crew, news dealers, for the November number of Peterson's Magazine, and for other literary favors.

MATRIMONY UNDERGROUND.—Mr. Benjamin M. Davenport, of Nebraska City, Nebraska, and Miss Ellen Campbell, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, were hymeniated in the Mammoth Cave, on the 20th ult.

☞ Rev. E. Capers, a Brigadier General in the late Confederate Army, was last week

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of Georgia:

Your memorialists, the undersigned, consisting of all the members of the Faculty of the Atlanta Medical College, and a minority of the members of the Board of Trustees, present their petition as follows:

The creation and building up of that institution was chiefly the work of the Faculty. Some of the undersigned have devoted the best part of their manhood to it and now in their old age to be turned out of its halls for no fault of theirs, would be the height of injustice. They have acted under the amendment of the charter in good faith. They believe it to be valid. In this belief they are fortified by the advice of counsel, and confirmed by the opinion of Judge Warner, delivered in the cause pending in the Superior Court of Fulton county. Said amendment is valid, and will be so held by any court of justice whenever it may be questioned.

After that amendment had stood unchallenged on the statute book for eight years or more, and had been, as held by Judge Warner, acquiesced in and by legal implication accepted by the Trustees, they suddenly determined to ignore it. This was at a time when the Faculty had been compelled by the conduct of Dr. Powell, formerly a member of their body, to ask him to resign, and finally, by a unanimous vote, remove him. The amended charter gave the Faculty the right to decide on Dr. Powell's case. They had personal knowledge of his character and conduct, and of the facts which impelled them to that action. The Trustees required the Faculty to abanddon that right unconditionally, to renounce and give up the powers conferred on them by the amendment; and not only so, but to go back and undo, and declare void everything that had been done under the amendment.

This your memorialists believed to be unjust and unreasonable, and the Faculty declined to comply. The Trustees then declared the three Chairs, which had been filled by the Faculty, to be vacant, and advertised an election to fill them. This made it a necessity for the Faculty to defend themselves. They did so by a simple appeal to the Courts, in which they have been thus far sustained by Judge Warner in granting an injunction, and after the coming in of the answers of all the Trustees, and after they had been fully heard, in refusing to dissolve it. The whole question turned upon the validity of the amendment of the charter. The subsequent controversy all grew out of that one point. The Faculty have sought to have this question determined as speedily as possible by the Courts of the State, and have closely confined their action on that subject to legal investigation before the Courts. On the other hand, Dr. Powell and others, who, like him, desire to break up the present Faculty in order that they may fill their places, have for more than two years persistently made war on the College. They have written scurrillous attacks on members of the Faculty, and published them in the newspapers. They have published pamphlets against the College, containing garbled and *ex parte* statements of this case and sent them to the medical profession all over the country, seeking to break down the institution. They have systematically endeavored to dissuade young men from attending the lectures, and have left no means untried to embarrass the Faculty in the discharge of their duties.

All this time the Faculty have not recriminated, confident that the *law* was with them. Conscious of the rectitude and uprightness of their own conduct and intentions, and confident in the discriminating judgment of public opinion, the Faculty replied not a word. Now, however, before your hohorable body the time has come for them to speak. This conduct on the part of outsiders, it is true, has not been the act of the Trustees. But they might have rebuked it if they would, and they have lent to it the implied sanction of their silence, and in refusing to authorize their President to sign the diplomas of the graduating class. It is their course in the matter that is used by Dr. Powell and his coadjutors in their assaults on the College, and in their efforts to break it down. This had the effect, necessarily, to identify the Trustees with that side of the controversy, and to estrange them from the Faculty.

By the bill now on your table, it is proposed to repeal the amendment, and place the Faculty completely at the mercy of the Trustees. Is this right? Is it human nature, under all the circumstances, for the Trustees to be perfectly fair and impartial in dealing with the Faculty? Two parties are litigating in your courts. One party asks the Legislature to pass a law deciding the question at issue in his favor, in advance of the court, and further declaring that he shall fix the amount of the penalty the other shall suffer for having resisted him! We repeat, is such legislation either wise or just?

It has not been the fault of the Faculty that this matter has not been settled long ago. They have always been willing to make the widest and largest concessions, even of their leading rights, for the sake of peace, and they are still willing to do so. In the beginning, they proposed to the Trustees that a new charter be obtained abrogating the amendment, provided only that what the Faculty had previously done under the amendment should be ratified. The Faculty afterwards proposed that the powers given by the amendment should be exercised by a joint board consisting of the Trustees and the Faculty. They afterwards proposed that three of the Faculty be chosen on the Board of Trustees, or that six impartial new men be chosen on the board; and finally, that the Faculty be increased to twelve and the Trustees to twenty-four, and the two together have plenary powers: in each case, vested rights to be secured. All these propositions, coming along at various times and in various stages of the controversy, one after another, were peremptorily rejected. Their only terms have been that the Faculty should surrender everything, and place themselves at their complete disposal. It is but natural that your memorialists should have been and are yet unwilling, when the law and right of the controversy is all on their side, to commit their case to a body of men who have assailed them at law. The charge that a law, which passed regularly through all the the different stages of legislation in each house, has been signed by the proper officers and approved by the Governor, was surreptitiously procured to be passed, is wholly unfounded. It was introduced and went through the regular stages of legislation in the same manner that other bills do in order to become law. The fact that it had so passed was well known to all parties concered, and we hear of no complaint until since the controversy arose. If there had been any such fraud as is pretended, the matter would never have allowed to sleep for eight years.

At the time the Faculty removed Dr. Powell from their body, the Board of Trustees consisted of six members, four of whom—viz: Judge Whitaker, Mr. Herring, Dr. Thompson, and Dr. Darnell—were friends of the Faculty, and have since sided with them in the case, and have filed answers in the equity cause sustaining the Faculty. The other two members of the Board—viz: Mr. Ezzard and Judge Collier—have sided against the Faculty in the controversy. The places of the three others had become vacant. Dr. Powell, after being removed from the Faculty, first applied to the Trustees and induced them to interfere. There was then, or had been, a law-suit pending between Dr. Powell and Dr. Boring, now Dean of the Faculty, but who then resided in Texas.—One of the newly chosen Trustees was Judge Hammond, who was also Dr. Powell's lawyer, and the place of Dr. Darnell, who resides in Griffin, and who has always responded to all calls of meetings of the Board, or other duties, was declared vacant, and Dr. Redwine admitted in his place.

Judge Hammond and Dr. Redwine, and one of the other new members of the Faculty, and by this means a majority of the Board are on that side. If Dr. Darnell had been admitted to his place on the Board as your memorialists ever thought to have been, the majority, Whitaker, Herring, Thomuson, Darnell, and Simmons, and the Board would have been thus willing to ratify what had been done by the Faculty during the eight years in which the Board had left the College in their hands and had in no way given any order in regard to it, not having even held a meeting for eight years or more.

Your memorialists would, therefore, respectfully represent—

1. That if the amendment of the charter is valid and legal, then whatever rights and franchises are vested under it cannot be divested by legislative action.

2. That this very question of the validity of the amendment is now being investigated before the Judicial Department of the Government, and the Legislature will not take sides in that litigation, either one way or the other.

3. If the Legislature do undertake to decide the judicial question by passing this bill, such action will be liable to the same objection as that urged against the act of 1858, viz: the violation of vested rights, so that so far from settling any thing, it will but add another disputed point to the controversy.

4. If the Trustees really desire to have the controversy ended, and in good faith desire the prosperity and harmonious working of the Institution, let them signify their assent to some proposition by which discretionary power over the matters in dispute may be vested in some trustworthy and impartial body of men not hitherto identified with either party in the controversy.

5. If, however, the majority of the Trustees are determined to persist in their demands even against the current of legal decision against them, then let them abide by that decision as it may be finally made. The court sits within three weeks from this time. Let the court decide it.

Finally, whatever the wisdom of the General Assembly may devise in the premises, your memorialists respectfully petition your honorable bodies, that you will not place them in a position where the opposite party shall be judges in their own case, with unlimited power as proposed to be given them by the bill in question.

A. MEANS, M. D.,
Prof. Chemistry and Pres't of Faculty.
H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.,
Professor Clinical Medicine.
J. BORING, M. D.,
Prof. Obstetrics, etc., and Dean of Faculty.
D. C. O'KEEFE, M. D.,
Professor Practice of Medicine.
J. G. WESTMORELAND, M. D.,
Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JNO. al. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Professor Physiology.
W. F. WESTMORELAND, M. D.,
Professor Surgery.
W. F. ARMSTRONG, M. D.,
Professor Anatomy.

ATLANTA, September 23, 1868.

The undersigned, as one of the original Trustees of Atlanta Medical College, has always co-operated with the Faculty, and is still willing to do so, believing it to be for the best interests of the College. Previous to the removal of Dr. Powell, by the Faculty, there was no division between the Trustees, and none between the Trustees and Faculty. I voted against the bill now pending in the House of Representatives in the Board of Trustees, and believe it would be unwise and prejudicial to the interests of the College to pass it. I object to it, and trust the House will not pass it.

JARED IRWIN WHITAKER,
One of the Trustees.

I deem the passage of this bill unwise, and therefore enter my protest against it.

J. N. SIMMONS, Trustee.
THOS. M. DARNELL, Trustee.

I am opposed to the bill above mentioned. I hope the Legislature will take no action on the subject, unless they confirm what the Faculty have done under the amendment, and provide for joint action hereafter between the Trustees and Faculty. That is, that there shall be a conference between the two bodies in filling and vacating chairs, that not having been in the original charter, or in the amendment.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Pres.
Board of Trustees.

For the correction of numerous misrepresentations, and to disabuse the minds of any who may have been misled thereby, we embrace the present opportunity to present the following additional facts, viz:

1st. It seems to be the understanding of some, (and this impression has been *sought* to be made) that the Atlanta Medical College building, apparatus, Museum, etc., are the *results* of the donation made by the State in 1858. Such is not the fact.

When the College was chartered, (in 1854), and the first Faculty organized, consisting of Professors J. G. Westmoreland, W. F. Westmoreland, W. H. Brown, J. Boring, S. W. Jones, S. P. Logan, and A. Means, the enterprise was generally regarded as chimerical, and met with little favor, even in the State, and *none* from surrounding medical schools. The Faculty, without a dollar, opened their first Course of Lectures in the City Hall, which was generously tendered for the purpose, where they continued during that and the next, or second Course.

During the years of 1855-6-7, the tuition fees were appropriated to the purchase of lots, the erection of the present superb College building, the purchase of the chemical apparatus now in use, and the supply of the Museum.

When this was done, and the Institution had established for itself an enviable reputation at home and abroad, and not *until* then, the donation of the State was made.

This appropriation was not peculiar to the Atlanta Medical College. Similar institutions in the State were, long before, recipients of like favors, and if we do not mistake, some of them were far more munificently endowed. This was all right—we make no complaint, but beg to ask, why seek to use the wise beneficence of the State for the education of her sons, for the purpose of destroying *this* College, when not a *whisper* of the kind is heard against the others?

But there *was* and *is* a peculiarity in the donation to the Atlanta Medical College, which those who desire its destruction are careful to keep back. It is this: *That* donation was granted upon the condition, and brought with it the obligation, upon the part of the Faculty, *for all time to come*, to educate, gratuitously, one student from each Congressional District in the State, annually. We doubt if such a condition is imposed upon other and sister institutions in Georgia. But we were grateful for the favor, notwithstanding, and have faithfully redeemed our pledge to the present.

It will thus be seen that the State has annually received good interest upon her appropriation, and many of her young men have been qualified for useful professional lives, who otherwise would have been uneducated for want of means.

2d. It has been slanderously stated and written that this College confers the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon young men, and grants diplomas, without the usual requirements of such institutions. This is utterly untrue. No school in the United States has been more diligent in teaching, or more scrutinizing and scrupulous in awarding the testimony of its diplomas, and we challenge a comparison of graduates with those of any school on the continent.

The truth is, and our enemies know it, that we require precisely the same terms as those of every respectable medical school in the country—two full courses of lectures, one of which (the second) must be in this College, and *then*, unless the examination (always thorough) be satisfactory, a diploma is not granted.

In this respect no change or modification has transpired since the foundation of the school. Our graduates, by hundreds, are before the world. Let them testify as to this fact.

3d. It is stated and published that our diploma is ignored by the Medical Society of Georgia—that it will not be recognized by the Society nor by the profession in the State. For this slander there is an *appearance* of truth, but in *fact* an utter absence of all the *elements* of truth.

It is a fact that a meeting of physicians was held in the city of Augusta in 1868, which, in the name of the Medical Society of the State, and assuming to represent the medical profession, took action to the effect stated, but it is equally true and well known, by all who have taken the trouble to look into the facts of the case, that the meeting was almost entirely made up of the Dr. Powell clique from this city and other points, and members of *rival schools*, and that the whole affair was gotten up and consumated for this very purpose. The voice of the State Society, and that of the profession of the State, was not heard. It is well known to the members of the profession that these meetings are seldom attended by any but resident physicians, where such meetings are held, and but few others who have some interest to advance. Such was that in Augusta, and such will be apparent to any one who will refer to the *names* and *notes* of that occasion.

4th. The impression is sought to be made upon the public mind, and especially upon the Legislature now in session, that the College is a "failure." We were deeply pained to find it in the preamble to the bill, which the Trustees ask that body to pass, that the objects proposed in establishing the College are likely to be, or are, defeated.

We have only to reply that the Atlanta Medical College has been, and is more prosperous than any like institution in the South since the war. Quite a number of medical Colleges in neighboring States have been suspended since the surrender, and none are prosperous. Our classes have annually increased, and, under every possible effort on the part of our enemies to prevent it, our class the present year numbered between seventy and eighty students. A class of superior medical students we have never seen, here or elsewhere.

Under the circumstances, *it is anything but a failure.*

5th. We take this occasion to contradict positively and without qualification, the statement that our tickets and diplomas are not recognized by the medical schools of the country.

We state, as men of veracity, that there never has been an instance in which there has ben the least hesitation in extending recoguition from Boston to San Francisco, except the enemies, (the clique,) in our own State, who have hoped and labored for our own ruin, and that of the Atlanta Medical College.

6th. It is equally untrue that the American Medical Association has put its condemnation upon us. It is a fact that *one* member of the profession, from Georgia, *tried* to get that body to join in the "killing," but his movement was referred to a committee, and there remains to this day. No condemnatory action was or *will* be had in that quarter. That Association had too much self-respect and good sense to undertake to decide a litigated law point in Georgia, and, by its dictum, pronounce in favor of those who have sought it.

But we forbear further remarks in this direction, feeling that, but for a necessity forced upon us by unparalleled persistence in the most unmitigated and malignant misrepresentations, we should owe an apology to society for any notice of an attack from such a source.

Lastly, the sole cause of this controversy was the expulsion of Dr. Powell from their body by the Faculty, in 1866. The ground for this action, on the part of the Faculty, was general unprofessional conduct, running over a number of years, on the part of Dr. Powell, and especially his course in regard to a hospital which he proposed to establish in the city of Atlanta for the treatment of the diseases of women, called the "Ladies' Home." It was not to the establishment of a private hospital, *per se*, that his colleagues and the profession at large objected, but to the means employed for the accomplishment of this object. He represented to the public that his hospital was to be a great benevolent institution, and, upon this misrepresentation, obtained a large sum of money, amounting, by his own admission, which is susceptible of proof, to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in Confederate money, in 1863. This money was procured by his agents from the armies of Virginia and Tennessee, upon representations made by said agents to the soldiers, that his hospital was intended for the treatment and care of the widows and wives of Confederate soldiers, when, in fact, it was to be a private hospital, managed and controlled by himself, for his own private and personal benefit.

A large amount of said sum of money was realized from the sale of a large lot of sugar in Richmond, Va., in (it is believed) 1862. Sugar at this time was selling in Montgomery, Ala., at eight or nine cents per pound, for the reason that no transportation could be obtained for it, the government having monopolized all available transportation, whilst in Richmond, it readily commanded seventy to eighty cents per pound. Dr. Powell obtained permission from the Confederate authorities to transport this large lot of sugar (50 to 100 hogsheads, exact number not known, from Montgomery to Richmond, upon the ground that its proceeds were to be applied to the building of a charitable institution, which was to be devoted to the patriotic object of taking care of the wives and widows of Confederate soldiers. What did Dr. Powell do with this large sum of money, contributed by soldiers and others, for the erection of his hospital?

The surviving heroes of the "lost cause"—the noble Southern women—who contributed to his paper under the belief that, from their literary labors, would result ease and comfort and consolation to some afflicted member of their sex; the public at large, and especially this community, *demand* of Dr. Powell an account of his stewardship in the management of this large sum of money. They charge him with a gross violation of public trust and confidence in disposing of the valuable real estate intended for this benevolent institution, and placing the money, about ten thousand dollars in greenbacks, in his own pocket, or *smuggling* it away even beyond the reach of his honest creditors. And this is the emaculate citizen who has the audacious effrontery to charge other people with embezzlement of public money.

What has become of the commodious and valuable four acre lot in the heart of this city, upon which he laid the foundation of his hospital, and the titles to which were vested in himself? Why was not a Board of Trustees invested with the titles to this property, purchased, in part, by the generous contributions of our soldiers? The reason is now obvious. This hospital was to be Dr. Powell's private property, to be sold at his pleasure or inherited by his family. It was a masterly idea, worthy of Dr. P.'s prolific mind, to become the owner of a splendid mansion, on a beautiful lot, in the heart of this city, all at the expense of other people.

After the war, he raised his hospital project. He published a newspaper in this the profits from which were to be applied to the erection of his hospital. From week to week he made appeals to the public for support to his paper, upon the same charitable and benevolent ground—still persisting in his impositions on the public, that he was engaged in a project worthy the commendation and support of all good men, and especially good women, when, in reality, he was shrewdly attempting to build himself a fine home; for he must have known that an institution such as he was projecting could not be sustained at the South.

The notoriety thus acquired by Dr. Powell in connection with what was regarded by all sensible medical men as a *humbug*, was re-acting injuriously on the College, and hence the Faculty, after long sufferance, exercising their clear legal rights under the amended charter, removed Dr. Powell from their body, and hence the present controversy.

Finally, we owe alike to the people of Georgia and ourselves, to state that we deeply regret the necessity which impels us to answer, or even *notice* attacks made upon us by parties, who dare not put their names to their slanderous publications; but our silence for two long years seems only to have emboldened them in their clandestine work, and inspired new hope of success in their purpose to break down the College, which we have the honor to represent.

We cannot but believe that the public mind, and the General Assembly of the Senate and the House of Representatives, will finally hold to strict account these destroyers of one of Georgia's best interests; and having made the foregoing statement of facts, we shall await their award.

By order of the Faculty.

J. BORING, M. D., Dean.
W. S. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

Atlanta, October 3, 1868.

Explanation.

Having learned from a friend since the publication of the foregoing, that we are, or *may* be understood to assail the Medical Association of Georgia in a portion of our remarks, we take the earliest opportunity to state that such a thought never entered into our minds. We have always entertained the highest respect for that body, and have seen no cause to change our minds. The best evidence which we can give of this fact, is found in this, *we are all members of the Association*, several of us amongst the oldest members in the State, and none of us expect to withdraw therefrom.

In conclusion, we add that we have most reluctantly yielded to stern necessity in this publication, finding no other means of presenting the truth, which was demanded, and having done what we deemed a duty to the professional and public mind in the matter, we shall not feel called upon to notice any further newspaper or other publications on the subject.

By order of the Faculty.

J. BORING, M. D., Dean.
W. S. ARMSTRONG, M. D., Secretary.

AN ACT,

To provide for setting apart a Homestead of Realty and Personalty, and for the valuation of said property, and for the full and complete protection and security of the same to the sole use and benefit of families as required by Section First of Article VII of the Constitution, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by authority of the General Assembly of this State, &c.*, That each head of a family, or guardian, or trustee of a family of minor children, shall be entitled to a Homestead of realty to the value of Two Thousand Dollars in specie, and personal property to the value of One Thousand Dollars in specie, both to be valued at the time they are set apart, and no Court or ministerial officer in this State shall ever have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, decree or execution against said property so set apart, including such improvements as may be made thereon from time to time, except for taxes, money borrowed and expended in the improvement of the Homestead, or for the purchase money of the same, and for labor done thereon, or material furnished therefor, or removal of encumbrances thereon; *Provided*, the same shall have been set apart and valued as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Every person seeking the benefit of this act, and of said section of the Constitution, shall make out a schedule and description of the personal property claimed by him to be exempt under said section of the Constitution from levy and sale, and hand the same to the Ordinary of the county in which he resides, and shall apply to the said Ordinary for an order to the county Surveyor, or if there be none, some other Surveyor, to lay off his homestead allowed by said section of the Constitution, and to make a plat of the same, which order the Ordinary shall issue at once and give to the applicant.

Sec. 3. When said schedule has been so filed, and said application has been made, the said Ordinary shall publish in the Gazette in which Sheriff's sales, for said county, are published, not more than twice, a notice as follows: A. B. has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at ——— on the ——— day of ———186—, at my office.

C. D., Ordinary,

filling said blank, so that all persons may know the time for action by the Ordinary on said petition.

Sec. 4. The time fixed by said notice shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of the order of the Ordinary to such surveyor. The surveyor to whom said order shall be delivered by the applicant, shall lay off the homestead on or out of the land claimed by the applicant, and make a plat of the same, and make an affidavtt that the same is correctly platted and laid off, and that the same is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, not worth more than two thousand dollars in specie, and return the same to the Ordinary before the day appointed in the order for passing upon said application. Should any county surveyor fail to comply with his duty, as prescribed by this act, he shall be, by said Ordinary, punished for a contempt of court.

Sec. 5. If, at the time and place appointed for passing upon said application, no objection shall be urged by any creditor of the applicant, the Ordinary shall endorse upon said schedule, and upon said plat, approved, this the ——— day of ———, 186—, (filling the blanks,) and shall sign the same officially, and hand the same to the Clerk of the Superior Court of his county, who shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose in his office.

Sec. 6. Should any creditor of the applicant desire to object to said schedule, for want of sufficiency and fullness, or for fraud of any kind, or to dispute the valuation of said personalty, or the propriety of the survey, or the value of the premises so platted as the homestead, he shall, at said time and place of meeting, specify the same in writing thereupon, unless the applicant shall so alter said schedule or plat, or both, as to remove said objections, said Ordinary shall appoint three disinterested appraisers to examine the property concerning which the objections are made and to value the same, and on their return (which shall be made under oath) it either be found to be too large, such alteration shall be made in said schedule and in such plat as the Ordinary may deem proper, to bring the same within the limits of the value allowed by said section of the Constitution, and he shall then and there approve said schedule and said plat, as required by the fifth section of this act, and hand the same to the clerk of the Superior court of his county, who shall record the same as required by section the fifth of this act; Provided, That either party dissatisfied with the judgment shall have the right to appeal, under the same rules and regulations and restrictions as are provided by law in cases of appeal from the court of Ordinary.

Sec. 7. If the applicant seeks to have a homestead set apart out of town property, exceeding in value two thousand dollars in specie, and it cannot be so divided as to give a homestead of that value, he may make application to the Ordinary, and upon satisfying him that this is true, said Ordinary may pass an order that should said property (describing the same) thereafter be sold by virtue of any order, judgment, or decree of any court in this State, two thousand dollars in specie, or its equivalent in currency, of the proceeds of such sale, or the whole of the said proceeds, if they do not exceed that amount, shall be, by the levying officer, paid over to the Ordinary for the time being, to be invested by some proper person, to be appointed by the Ordinary, in a home for the benefit of the family of the applicant, which shall be exempt as if laid off under this law, and shall cause the Clerk of the Superior Court to record said order in said book.

Sec. 8. Should any ministerial officer of this State, upon being shown a certified copy of such order, fail to retain and pay over to said Ordinary said proceeds, as above required, or should any Ordinary receiving the same fail to appoint said person to have the same invested, and turn over the proceeds to him, said officers and their securities, respectively, shall be liable to said applicant for said money, and twenty per cent. interest thereon, while they respectively wrongfully withhold the same or any part thereof.

Sec. 9. In all cases, before the approval of said Ordinary can be demanded, as aforesaid, the applicants shall pay the costs of said proceedings, including the Clerk's cost for recording the same, to the Ordinary. He shall be bound for such costs if he approves the same; the said officers shall each have for his said services the same fees as are now allowed him, or shall be hereafter allowed him, by law for such services: Provided, nevertheless, that if any person, filing objections to said schedule or plat, shall fail to have the same sustained, he shall pay the cost of said proceedings.

Sec. 10. Any officer knowingly levying on or selling said property thus made exempt from sale, shall be guilty of trespass, and the wife or family of the debtor may recover herefor for their exclusive use.

Sec. 11. Said property so set apart cannot be encumbered or alienated by the husband, but if the same be sold or encumbered by him and his wife jointly, (in the case of husband and wife,) or with the approval of the Ordinary for the time being endorsed on the encumbrance or deed, said encumbrance or deed, said incumbrance or deed shall be valid as if said property had never been so set apart.

Sec. 12. Said property so set apart shall be for the use of the wife or widow, and children during her life or widowhood, and at her death or intermarriage, be equally divided between the children of her former marriage then living.

Sec. 13. Should the husband refuse to apply for said exemption, his wife or any person acting as her next friend may do the same, and it shall be as binding as if done by the husband. Should any trustee or guardian of a family of minor children fail to apply for said exemption, the Ordinary may upon application of any next friend for the minors allow him or her to act in lieu of such trustee or guardian, and this shall be as binding as if done by the said guardian or trustee.

Sec. 14. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any debtor, who does not wish to avail himself of the benefits of this act, from claiming the exemption allowed by section 2013 of Irwin's revised Code and, should he claim them, then he shall get the benefit thereof by complying with the law prescribed in this act, but no person who shall be allowed the exemptions under these laws shall take any benefit under this act, nor shall any person, who shall be allowed the exemptions under this act, be allowed the exemptions under said laws, except the articles named in parts 10, 11, 12 and 13 of said section 2013.

Sec. 15. Be it enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

BENJAMIN CONLEY,
President of the Senate.

A. E. MARSHALL,
Secretary of the Senate.

R. L. MCWHORTER,
Speaker House Representatives.

M. A. HARDIN,
Clerk House Representatives.

Approved October 3, 1868.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Atlanta, Ga., October 5, 1868.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing pages contain a true and correct copy of the original act of file in this office. Given under my hand and seal of office.

DAVID G. COTTING,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL]

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.—for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 826.—The following were the drawn numbers October 5th, 1868:

51-55-63-8-46-21-11-53-28-63-43-12

oct6-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.

july 19 d

New Advertisements.

Members of the Legislature

BEFORE adjourning should not fail to examine our splendid and complete stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Shades, and other elegant House Goods. Call at KENDRICK'S Carpet Store,

oct6-1t Marble Building, Marietta street.

TO THE TRADE.

WE invite the attention of the trade to our magnificent stock of Tobacco, consiting in part of the following celebrated brands:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Davis & Son's Gold Leaf,
Davis & Son's Rattlesnake,
Davis & Son's Three Belles,
Magnolia of the South,
Three Kings,
Brown's Best,
R. E. Lee,
T. J. Jackson,
H. P. Moore,
Mounta n Boy,
Rosa Bell, Gold Bar,
Roso Bell, Twist,
McGee's Best,
Max I A,
Max 2 A,
Magnet,
Tycoon and many other popular brands.

Extra Fine.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Here's Yer Mule, Fruits and Flowers, and a variety of other superior brands.

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARALSON,
oct6-d3m Whitehall street.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

JOHN R. BOSTWICK

HAS removed from No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street, to

BELL'S WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,

(Corner Broad and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Ga.)

THOSE large and fine warerooms, so well adapted to his business, now contain full assorted lines of staple and Fancy Groceries and Produce. By recent purchase in Northern and Western markets is prepared, and offers every inducement to

CLOSE CASH

buyers, and invites such to examine his heavy and complete stock, bought entirely for CASH from the IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER and REFINER.

oct6-d1m

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney & Counsellor
AT LAW,

ATLANTA, Ga. Office in the building of the United States Court, on Broad street, formerly occupied by Brown & Pope, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Bibb counties, in the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta and Savannah, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

The unfinished business of Brown & Pope is in course of preparation and will be completed by me with due issues from 9 to 2, and from 3 to 4 o'clock.

sep24d3m

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
French Burr and other Mill Stones,
BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE,
Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.

aug18-d3m

THEATRE!

Lease and Manager ..... J. V. GILBERT
Stage Manager ..... J. P. SUTTON
Treasurer ..... J. H. GILBERT

TUESDAY, October 6, 1868.

All That Glitters,
AND
BETSY BAKER.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Orchestra Chairs	$1 00
Dress Circle and Parquet	1 00
Family Circle	75
Colored Gallery	50
Private Boxes	15
Each	$5 00 and 10 00

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

KNIGHT & COOK'S Peach Canning Establishment.

I WILL sell at Davis' Hall, Broad street, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 7th Oct., at 10 o'clock, the Stock, Fixtures and Appurtenances of Knight & Cook's Great Fruit Preserving Establishment, which remain on hand, consisting in part of—

200 boxes Canned Peaches, (200 dozen each)
2 00 boxes Tin Cans—empty—4000 dozens.
20.0 Bushel boxes—empty,
5 0 pounds Solder,
15 pairs Soldering Irons,
15 Fire Pots,
2 Machines and Dies, (Tinner's)
1 HORSE,
1 50-gallon Mott Stove,
2 20-gallon Tin Boilers,
3 large Iron Boilers,
1 Pump, and Pipe for the same,
1 keg of Nails,
1 Well Bucket and Rope,
30 Trays,
200 Wash Basins,
1 Counting Room Desk.

A lot of Lumber, 200 Knives, and a large quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms cash.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
No. 5 Railroad Block,
Opposite National Hotel.

oct6 1it

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

MARIETTA STREET LOT.

I WILL sell on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of TO DAY, the 6th of October, a beautifully situated lot on the North side of Marietta street, adjoining the fine residence of Col. Pike. Hill fronting fifty feet, and running through to Walton street. This is No. 1 property, very near the capitol, and every way desirable.

Titles perfect. Terms cash.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
No. 5 Railroad Block,
Opposite National Hotel.

oct6 d1t

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Horse Auction this Morning.

I WILL sell at Jones' Stable this (TUESDAY) morning, 6th instant, at 9 o'clock,

A Fine Fast-Trotting Mare,

warranted sound, and to MAKE IT inside of three minutes.

One Saddle Pony, perfectly gentle.
Three Harness and Saddle Horses.
Sale positive. Terms cash.

oct6 1t G. W. ADAIR.

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction this morning, at 10 o'clock, on Still and other goods advertised on Saturday last.

C. POWELL,
oct6-d1t Auctioneer.

CITY TAX.

I AM instructed by the City Council to give notice that the books will be closed for collecting City Taxes on the 15th instant, and that it is to be issued for all taxes unpaid, after that date, and that the tax collector give notice of the same in all the city papers.

JO. S. SMITH,
oct6-d6t City Receiver and Collector.

FOR RENT.

FOUR ROOMS, within ten minutes walk of the Post office. One of the most desirable locations in town. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD PARSONS,
oct4-d3t Lynch's Corner, Alabama street.

Wanted in Southwest Georgia.

A STEADY, reliable white man and good workman, to take charge of a plantation Wood and smith's shops. He must be a good Wheelwright and Smith. Character indispensable. Apply, stating terms, to C. W. Styles, Esq., at this office.

oct4-d1w.

I. MILLER. W. H. BAILEY.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 6.

THE CITY.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. O. L. LINDSEY, Albany, Ga. Mr. ROBERT CRAWFORD, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. CROMWELL BATTEY, of Atlanta. A. J. SCOTT, John Evans, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

WELCOME.—The following ladies arrived yesterday evening from Rome, to attend the great Fair to be given for the benefit of the First Baptist Church: Mrs. Col. Printup, Misses Branham, Underwood, Saploch, Smith, Cuyler, and Gregory.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING, Oct. 8th—Prizes valued at $500,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.—A new arrival of elegant Irish and French Poplins, Otto mantillas, Cloaks, Shawls, &c., now opening at W. F. PECK & Co.,
No. 9 Railroad Block,
Opposite National Hotel.

G. W. ADAIR sells this morning, at 9 o'clock, at Jones' Stables, fine horses. Go every body.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING, Oct. 8th.—Prizes valued at $00,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

THE ladies would do well to call at W. F. Peck & Co.'s, No. 9 Railroad Block, and see a new stock of elegant and cheap Dry Goods just opening.

J. R. BOSTWICK, Grocer and Produce Merchant, has removed from No. 1 Granite Block to "Bell's White Marble Building," Marietta street. Those having dealings with Mr. B. stwick will find him ready to supply them with articles in his line at the lowest prices for cash.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING, Oct 8th.—Prizes valued at $500 0.0. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

W. F. PECK & Co., No. 9 Railroad Block, are offering bargains in Dress Goods, Linens, Table D'mask Towels, white goods, pant goods, lunch baskets, &c. 2t

Referr to the notice of Jordan, Howard & Haralson, calling the attention of the trade to their extensive stock of fine Tobacco. Those gentlemen have in their ware-rooms one of the largest and best selected stocks of Tobacco in the Southern States. They will be found by all who deal with to be business men in the highest sense of the word.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING, Oct. 8th.—Prizes valued at $500,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

THEATRE.—The "Stranger" was performed last night before a fine audience. We were pleased to see so many ladies in attendance.

To-night "All that Glitters" and "Betsy Baker," will be presented.

Little Katie Gilbert, one of the best dancers we ever saw, will also appear.

CHARLESTON, October 5.—A private dispatch from John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, announces his acceptance of an invitation to visit and address the people of this State. He is expected at the end of the week.

THE FAIR, for the benefit of the building fund of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta, will be opened this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock precisely, and will continue until Saturday evening, 10th instant, at 10 o'clock. It will be held in the spacious hall of Green, Wright & Carr, which has been elegantly decorated for the occasion. The services of General Meade's brass and string band, 26 musicians, will be in attendance, and the evenings will also be enlivened with short concerts by the best musicians of this and other cities. Citizens and visitors will be furnished with meals at restaurant prices at the hall, by L. O. Pease, of the "Empire Restaurant".

Several thousand dollars worth of donated goods in great variety, will be sold at real cash valuation. Contributions of cakes, flowers, fancy articles, &c., may be sent to the hall at any time during the continuance of the Fair.

The railroads in Georgia and connecting lines to Nashville, Norfolk, Memphis, Charleston and Montgomery have agreed to return visitors to the Fair and back to their homes, free of charge.

The manager of the Sleeping Car Company has also agreed to accommodate visitors in like manner, and the proprietors of the National, United States and American Hotels will charge only half rates. Therefore, those who desire to take advantage of these generous offers should procure of Capt. W. L. Abbott, Secretary, a certificate of attendance. He will be found at the hall.

Doors open from 10 A. M to 4 P. M., and from 8 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents—children half price. Tickets to can be had at Hotels and Drug Stores.

FAST TROTTING.—See Col. Adair's notice of horse Auction this morning at Jones' Stable.

NEXT TO PIKE HILL'S.—This evening at 4 o'clock, G. W. Adair will sell a very choice building lot on Marietta street, next to Col. Pike's. See his notice

C. POWELL sells goods at auction to-day, at 10 o'clock.

See notice of Jo. S. Smith, city Receiver and Collector, in reference to unpaid taxes

G. W. ADAIR will sell to-day a lot on Forsyth street.

G. W. ADAIR, at Davis' Hall, to-morrow, will sell the stock, fixtures and appurtenances of Knight & Cook's Fruit Preserving Establishment

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., October 4, 1868.—The following letters are held for postage at this office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office if not prepaid before the 12th of October:

Mrs. Jones S. Hook, Augusta, Ga.
Rev. T. P. Adams, Griffin, Ga.
Rev. Joe Key, D. D., Macon, Ga.
Col. J. H. Christy, Athens, Ga.
Rev. Hattie A. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.
J. M. Simmons, Macon, Ga.
Miss Ella Jordon, Staunton, Va.
Capt. J. C. Andrews, Salem, N. C.
R. Hilbert, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Mollie Blalock, Atlanta, Ga.
Burnam & Cummings, Augusta, Ga.
Post Master, Macon, Ga.

JO. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk.

BEN BUTLER and his wife have separated because Ben persists in sleeping *spoon*-fashion.

Local and Business Notices.

THE PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—The 8th day of October, specified for the distribution of the *five hundred* magnificent prizes of this drawing is nearly here, and those desirous of purchasing Certificates should do so at once, as the time is short. The Committee of Superintendence is composed of gentlemen holding the highest positions in their respective communities—Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c. This committee will control the drawing—neither managers, property-holders, nor agents having anything to do with it. Under these circumstances, can be the most suspicious must see that there is no unfairness in giving every certificate a fair drawing for its chance. The Hon. James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis, who has no connection with the Association, holds the unincumbered deeds of lucky holders of winning certificates. Mayor Thomas stands unimpeachable in the estimation of all the leading, honest and honorable citizens of St. Louis, on his probity of character. There will be no fair, who should hesitate to invest the small sum of five dollars for a chance of one of the prizes, worth from $50 to $1,500. The Paschall House is worth $250,000; Dan. Ables' Hall building $60,000, and eight other pieces of real estate, each one of which is worth not less than $10,000, besides four hundred and ninety other valuable prizes, worth from $50 to $1,500. For full particulars and features of the drawing and

either one well worth the risking the small sum required. Certificates to be secured by personal application or by mail, of J. C. KNIGHT, at Phillips & Crew's Book Store, Atlanta. oct3 1td

THE FAIR.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, at the earnest solicitations of the ladies, has consented to be present at the great Fair, to be held in this city 6th to the 10th inst., and will give a public reading during the week for the benefit of the object for which the Fair is to be held.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS

To be given away by election during the Fair: One of two Pianos now worth $600 and the other worth $300, if over 50 votes are cast at $1 00 each, the lady receiving the highest number of votes will be allowed to make choice of instruments. If less than 500 votes are cast the person elected will be entitled to the cheapest piano on exhibition.

THE BRIDE.

A magnificent (doll) Bride, life size, will be presented to the most popular bachelor in the city—his popularity to be determined by election at 25cts a vote.

GOLD-HEADED CANE.

A magnificent Gold-head Cane will be presented to the most popular man in Georgia; votes 50cts each. This cane was presented by J. M. Holbrook, Esq.

JEWELRY.

An elegant set Rose Coral, Etruscan Gold, Breast Pin and Ear Rings will be presented to the lady receiving the highest number of votes at 50cts each. Donated by Er Lawshe, Esq.

A CONCORD BUGGY,

of superb workmanship, from the extensive carriage manufactory of Tomlinson, Demarest & Co., New York, will be delivered to the person who receives the highest number of votes at $1 each.

A CABINET ORGAN.

First choice of two organs—one from Horace Waters and one from E. W. Brice & Estey—will be awarded to the church choir or person receiving the highest number of votes at $1 each.

AN ELEGANT SILVER SPEAKING TRUMPET,

donated by McBride & Co., will be given to the Fire Company receiving the highest number of votes at 5) cents each.

In managing these elections persons are permitted to cast a plurality of votes. 5t

To the General Assembly.

Intimation having been received that a false report is being secretly circulated amongst members of the Legislature, as to the proper application of the City Council's donation, for repairs, etc., of the Medical College, the following statements are offered without comment:

Extract from Minutes of Faculty of Atlanta Medical College.]

ATLANTA, GA., September 13, 1868.

The committee appointed by the Faculty of the Atlanta Medical College to report upon the expenditure of the fund received from the Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta, beg leave to make the following report:

They find that the bonds of the city (5,000) were disposed of at the current rate of 85 per cent. being the standard by the city authorities in their sales; making the sum of $4,250.00.

We find that it has been expended as follows:

1st.	Apparatus, Appliances, and Supplies for different Departments,	$ 593 59
2d.	Refitting Chemical Lecture-room and Laboratory,	991 95
3d.	Refitting Amphitheatre,	1003 00
4th.	Refitting General Lecture-room,	218 75
5th.	Hospital and Dispensary,	451 11
6th.	Exterior painting and repairs of roof, windows and cupola,	736 20
7th.	Interior painting and white-washing,	142 00
8th.	Enclosure,	203 40
	Making a total of	$4250 00

We would further state that the additional amount of $268 72 has been expended by the Faculty on account of the building.

J. P. LOGAN,
D. C. O'KEEFE,
J. G. WESTMORELAND, } Committee.

The above is a true extract from minutes of the Faculty.

W. S. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

[*Extract from the Minutes of the City Council.*]

The Special Committee to investigate the vouchers, etc., for work done on the Medical College, as submitted to them by Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, submitted the following report, which was adopted, viz:

Your committee, to whom was referred the vouchers of Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, on account of expenditures for repairs on the Medical College, under donation from the City Council, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have critically examined the vouchers of Dr. Westmoreland, and find that he has receipted bills for $3,626 37, and has a list of expenditures, to which he has made affidavit, to the amount of $644 10, making a total of $4,270 47. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. T. MEAD, Chairman;
A. W. MITCHELL,
Nov. 23, 1866. A. P. BELL.

A true extract from the minutes of the City Council. S. B. LOVE, Cl'k.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
MONDAY Oct. 5, 1868

Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and took up House Bills on their passage.

To incorporate the Dalton and Morganton Railroad Company. Passed.

To change 10th section of the Constitution in reference to changing the Capitol from Atlanta.

Mr. NUNNALLY was in favor of the bill, and moved to amend that after the passage of the bill voters should endorse on their ballots at the next election the words "Removal" or "No Removal."

The bill was laid on the table, yeas 21—nays 15.

To incorporate the town of King-ton. Passed.

To authorize R. L. Rodgers, administrator of Robert Rodgers, to pay over certain funds to the heirs of the estate. Passed.

To authorize the Trustees of the Georgia University to organize an Agricultural College Passed.

To allow attorneys to administer oaths in certain cases. Passed.

To allow Wm. J. Magill to peddle free of license. Laid on the table.

To prescribe the mode of administering the oath to voters at elections for President and Vice-President of the United States and Members of Congress. Laid on the table.

To incorporate Georgia and Alabama Steamboat Company. Yeas 1—nays 1. The President voted in the affirmative and the bill passed.

To relieve George Whitfield, of Doofy. Lost.

To change the residence of John C. Shipp and Lewis. Passed.

To change the line between White and Hall counties. Passed.

On motion of Mr. WOOTEN, the veto message of His Excellency, in reference to the bill amending the charter of the town of Lumpkin, was taken up. He moved to pass the bill over the veto. Yeas 22, nays 15. So the veto of the Governor was sustained and the bill lost.

To relieve Isaiah Williams. Passed.

To extend the time in issuing head-rights. Passed.

To increase the number of sessions of the Superior Courts, and for other purposes. Passed. This bill provides for the holding of three sessions of the Superior Courts yearly.

To provide for the relief of criminals confined in prison from inability to pay costs. Lost.

To relieve Seaborn Montgomery and others.

A motion prevailed that when the Senate adjourn it do so to meet again at 8 o'clock this evening. Passed.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock this evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
AFTERNOON SESSION,
NONDAY, October 5

Nothing important was done in the House this afternoon.

A resolution was introduced to adjourn to Milledgeville when the General Assembly meet again. It was voted down by a large majority. The committee reported on the case of P. P. Heaird, negro from Richmond county—that said Beaird had more than one-eighth negro blood in his veins, and was, therefore, ineligible to a seat on this floor as a member. The House concurred in the report, and Beard was declared ineligible. He made no defence.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE BANNER OF THE SOUTH.—What has become of Father Ryan's inimitable literary Weekly, the Banner of the South? We have missed it for several weeks.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—dly

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Since Hale's dispatch announcing the deposition of Isabella, no official communication has been held with the Spanish Legation; nor will there be until Junta accredits the representatives. The Legation retains its official status, but matters are postponed.

Rollins returns Saturday.

Revenue to-day 1,700 000.

Rosecrans was in New York yesterday preparing for Mexico.

The weather has become clear and cool.

Col. Winkoop, agent of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, is here. He represents that the Indians within his agency have fled south of the Arkansas river, Gen. Sulley pressing them. The two tribes aggregate 3,400 warriors.

The Department statement will probably appear to-morrow. The increase will be comparatively trifling.

Robert J. Walker, by consent of Secretary McCulloch, examined the Treasury Books. His results sustains Delmar.

Nothing yet from the Connecticut municipal elections.

Walker's statement indicates that at the present rate of increase, the debt will be doubled in fourteen years, long before which time, unless better counsels prevail, the Government will be bankrupt.

MOBILE, Oct. 5.—The Register in its leader this morning takes strong grounds in favor of the immediate annexation of Cuba. In view of the success of the Spanish revolution, it says the will of the people plainly demands this, and that the Government should take immediate steps to secure the prize at once.

SAVANNAH, October 5.—The storm abated this morning. Some little damage by water in the city. The Captain of the steamship, America, reports very heavy weather, but not a marine disaster is reported so far. Not many sailing vessels due. The steamships that cleared Saturday remained inside the bar until Sunday morning. It looks fair for fine weather to-morrow. The wind is moderate, N. E.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 5.—The anti-Butler Republican Mass Convention to-day nominated R. H. Dana for Congress.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A Madrid dispatch says Madoze has resigned the presidency of Junta. Aguirre succeeds him, who appointed Surrano General-in-Chief.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Cotton active, and ¼ cent better; sales 2 900 bales; middlings 27¼. Flour steady. Wheat unsettled. Corn, mixed Western, 1 12¼. Mess pork quiet. Lard 19¼a20. Turpentine 43a44. Rosin 2 45a7 50. Freights quiet.—Money easier at 5a7; supply exceeds the demand; discount nominal at 7, with little doing. Sterling dull at 8½. Gold firm at 140a140¼. Southern bonds strong, but better at the close. Tennessees 67; new 63¾. North Carolinas 67¼; new 68¼. Virginias 54¼.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Flour dull at 5 50a6 00. Corn heavy 94a96. Bacon firm; clear sides 16¾; shoulders 12¾. Lard held at 20. Whisky dull.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5.—Cotton opened firm with a fair demand and become active, and closed buoyant; sales 978 bales; receipts 964 bales; middlings at 26.

LOUISVILLE, October 5.—Superfine flour 6 75. Corn 90a1 00. Mess pork 29 00a29 50. Lard 19¾a20. Bacon shoulders 12¾a13; clear ribbed sides 16a16¼. Whisky, free, 1 25.

CINCINNATI, October 5.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull at 1 03a1 04. Whisky steady at 1 25. Mess pork held firmly at 30 00. Lard quiet at 19¼. Bacon in moderate jobbing demand; shoulders 12¾; clear sides 16¼; hams dull at 19a19¾.

BALTIMORE, October 5.—Cotton buoyant at 27; stock scarce. Flour dull and nominal; Howard Street superfine 8 00a8 25. Wheat, high grades firm; good to prime red 2 40a2 55. Corn firm; white 1 22a1 24; yellow 1 08a1 10. Oats flam at 75a80. Rye firm at 2 45a2 55. Clover seed quiet. Provisions firm. Lard 20¾. Virginias, old inscribed, 46½ bid, 47 asked. Coupons 53¾ bid, 54 asked. North Carolina sixes 66¾ bid.

AUGUSTA, October 5.—Market very active; middlings 25; sales 5 2 bales; receipts 343 bales.

WILMINGTON, October 5.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 38. Rosin quiet; strained 1 70; pale 5 50. Tar declined, 2 55. Cotton firm; middlings 26.

CHARLESTON, October 5.—Cotton active and firm; sales 700 bales; middling 25a; receipts 1,294 bales; exports, coastwise, 572 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Cotton active and advanced; middlings 25¾a26; sales 2600; receipts 3231. Sterling 43¾a51. New York Sight ½ discount. Sugar firmer; grocery grades in boxes 12¾a14¼; in hhds. 11¾a13¾. Cuba molasses 31¼a45, latter for choice. Flour firm; superfine 6 50a6¾; choice 11 00a13 00. Corn steady and quiet at 1 00a1 10. Oats quiet and steady at 83. Bran 1 25. Pork firmer at 30 50a31 75. Bacon dull; shoulders nominal at 12¾; clear 16¾a17. Lard steady; tierce 19¾; keg 21¾.

MOBILE, Oct. 5.—Sales 800; middlings firm at 25; sales restricted by high prices demand; receipts 1,147; exports 88.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND
Annuity Company,
Of New York,
Chartered by the Legislature of New York, 1862.

ROBT. L. CASE, President.
THEO. R. WITMORE, Vice President,
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNDER the judicious management of its able officers and directors, its growth in the public confidence is shown by its steady growth in business, to which we would call your attention, the increase being nearly as rapid as that of any other company in the United States, as follows:

Year	No of New Policies issued each year	Gross Rec'ts	Am't Ins'd by new poli's	Total Gross Ass'ts	Increase over previous year in Gross Assets
1862	211	23 433	480 000	123 857	19 857
1863	1 068	80 538	1 939 550	140 092	37 235
1864	1 403	134 411	2 819 743	149 831	89 739
1865	2 134	328 827	4 841 280	425 027	175 196
1866	3 325	633 651	7 528 509	753 398	328 371
1867	4 094	880 000	9,070,805	1,286,390	532,992

While not wishing to disparage any *reliable* Life Insurance Company, but rather bidding them all God speed in their noble work, the General Agent, in introducing this Company to the attention of the people of Georgia, feels warranted in saying that it stands *second to none* in its advantages and adaptedness to the present financial condition of the State.

Energetic and reliable agents wanted in every part of the State, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

Address or call on W. S. TOWNSEND,
General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
Office Whitehall street, over Force's Shoe Store.
oct1dtf

Flour, Bacon, Corn, &c.

20 CASKS C. BACON SIDES,
2,000 bushels White Corn,
300 sacks Extra Family Flour,
500 sacks Virginia Salt.
50 bales Cotton Yarn,
For sale by
STEADMAN & SIMMONS,
oct3d1w Alabama street.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of

ADAIR & BRO.,

For the purpose of conducting a General Grocery, Produce and Commission Business, at the old stand of Clayton & Adair, Whitehall street, and will close the business of the old firm. All who are indebted to them will please come forward and settle.

A. D ADAIR,
G. B. ADAIR,
Atlanta, October 3, 1868. oct3d1w

HATS! HATS! HATS!

AT
J. M. HOLBROOK'S,
Whitehall Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Hats, Caps, Furs, etc., of the latest styles just received. Members of the Legislature and all others are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves with the fall fashions, and to carry to their wives and daughters sets of furs and other appliances to keep the cold away. sep30 2w

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Company of the United States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First-Class Healthy Lives.

Statement, July 13, 1868,

ASSETS:

United States Stocks (market value)	$109 250 00
Bonds and Mortgages (City of New York, 97 000 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds (market value)	95 197 50
Virginia State Bonds (market value)	14,700 00
Cash Deposited in New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. (at interest)	45,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	10 183 09
Balance due by Agents (secured)	25 478 38
Office Furniture	5 295 22
Deferred semi-annual quarterly prims.	72 165 31
Premiums in course of collection	56 564 64
Interest accrued, not due	4 740 67
Other assets	3 319 21
TOTAL	$468 629 87

LIABILITIES:

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks—Homan's Table—5 per cent.	$343,900
Unpaid losses, not due	15,000 $358 000 00
Surplus over and above All Liabilities	$210,422 87

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 181 1-2 to 100.

Number of Policies in force	3 034
Insuring	$7,921 810
Policies issued since January 1st, 1868	1,138
Insuring	$3,713,260

THE UNIVERSAL

Offers the following original and popular plan of Insurance:

1st. THE RETURN PREMIUM PLAN: Upon which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies *guaranteeing* the return of all premiums paid in addition to the amount insured.

2nd. THE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM PLAN: By which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, *guaranteeing a reduction of fifty per cent.* of the premium after the third annual payment.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER.....President.
HENRY J. FURBER.....Vice President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY.....Secretary
CHARLES E. PEASE.....Assistant Secretary
D PARKS FACKLER.....Consulting Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D.....Medical Examiner.
ALEXANDER & GREEN.....Solicitors.

Agents wanted throughout the South.

Address
J. W. SHACKLEFORD,
Manager Southern Department,
Atlanta, Georgia.
oct3

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE

Via Atlanta & Augusta.

Connections by this Line are most Certain and Sure at all Seasons, *The Eating Houses on this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.*

Ample time given for Meals at regular Ho rs.

Conductors on this Line are Affable and Courteous to Passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS
Between West Point, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.

Quick Time & Sure Connections
VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase
THROUGH TICKETS
and have their
Baggage Checked Through
From New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta, to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, by

Four Different Routes Via Augusta, Ga.
Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this route. These splendid Sleeping Cars run through from Atlanta, Ga., to Branchville, on S. C. Railroad, without change at Augusta.

The Great Southern
Passenger and Mail Route

Via Augusta, to Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philapelphia and New York.

Passengers can have choice of Four different Routes via Augusta to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Fare the Same by Either Route,
Via Augusta, Kingville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Tickets sold at New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York by this route.

Through Tickets sold at Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers taking this route can have their Baggage Checked through from Montgomery, Alabama, to Washington, Philadelphia and New York by four different routes via Augusta. Baggage checked through from Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington Philadelphia and New York.

The Train leaving Atlanta at 5:40 P. M. has attached to it Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and makes close connections at Augusta with Trains for the following places: Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., make close connections at Atlanta with Trains for Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea, will find a

Splendid Line of Steam Ships
from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAM SHIPS

Offer inducements to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed, and Comfort

Are Unrivalled on the Coast!

Through Tickets on sale in Montgomery, West Point, and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steam Ships.

J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad,
Augusta, Ga., Sep. 23, 1868. sep22-dtf

$1; $2; $3; $4; $5; $6; $7; $8; $9; $10.

General Southern Agency,

FOR Importers, Manufacturers, Inventors, Publishers, Dealers, &c. We want some person in every place to engage with us, for a reasonable salary, in introducing many new articles. For particulars apply to L. E. CAULKLEY,
sep30d1m General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Dissolution.

THE FIRM of CLAYTON & ADAIR, as dealers in Groceries and Produce and Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. D. Adair having purchased the interest of Wm. W. Clayton, assumes the liabilities and will close the business of said firm.

WM. W. CLAYTON,
A. D. ADAIR.

Atlanta, October 1, 1868.

The undersigned has much pleasure in bearing testimony to the energy and promptness of Capt. A. D. Adair, who will continue in business, and solicits for him a continuance of the confidence bestowed on the late firm.

October 1, 1868. WM. W. CLAYTON.
oct3 1t6t

IN STORE
AND FOR SALE,
LOW FOR CASH:

10 CASKS CLEAR RIB SIDES,
40 Casks Clear Sides,
20 Casks Choice Canvassed Hams,
30 Choice Leaf Lard in Tierces and Cans,
100 Rolls Kentucky Bagging,
75 Bbls Choice Western Flour,
300 Sacks Superfine, Extra and Family Flour,
50 Dozen Brooms,
1 Bbl. Choice Strained Honey,
25 Boxes Cheese at very low figures.

Manures for Wheat.

Reid's Phosphate, $50 per Ton.
Patapsco Guano, $75 per Ton.
Pure Flour of Rawbone, $75 per Ton.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
sept6 Atlanta, Ga

LIME! LIME!

ORDERS for Lime, by the Car Load, filled without delay, and shipped fresh from the kiln.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.
Commission Merchants,
sept6 Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. DYE & CO.,
WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

CONTINUE the business, in all of its branches, at their OLD STAND, 143 REYNOLDS ST. Prompt personal attention given to the STORAGE and SALE of COTTON and other Produce, and to the purchase of BAGGING, ROPE and FAMILY SUPPLIES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made when required.

Commissions for selling Cotton, 1 1-4 per cent.

Consignments solicited. sept6-3m

Transportation Office,
Western & Atlantic Railroad,
ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

REDUCED RATES
—ON—
Salt, Land Plaster and Coal!

THE following Tariff will go into effect on and after the 12th Instant:

Dalton to Atlanta:
Coal, per Car Load,.....$10 00
Salt, " " 15 00
Land Plaster, per Car Load,.. 10,00

Chattanooga to Atlanta:
Coal, per Car Load,.....13 80

Other Roads pro rata on above figures.
sept11d1m E. B. WALKER, M. T.

REMOVAL.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

MEADOR & BROTHERS have removed their TOBACCO STORE to the large and commodious store, recently occupied by W. F. Meador, two doors above Jack's, on Whitehall street. They now offer the largest and most varied

STOCK OF TOBACCO

ever offered in any Southern market.

PRICES LOW FOR CASH.

Atlanta, Sept. 13, 1868. sep13-3m

TIBBS HOUSE,
Dalton, Georgia.
J. D. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
Formerly of Montgomery Hall, Montgomery Ala.
sep23-d1m

THE GEORGIA SALOON
—AND—
RESTAURANT.
UNDER THE POST OFFICE,
Corner Broad and Alabama Streets,

OPEN AT ALL HOURS, AND ACCOMMODATION GUARANTEED UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE very best Liquors, Wines, Ales, Cigars, etc., etc., will be kept at the BAR, and the EATING SALOON will, at all times, be furnished with the best this or any other market affords.
sep13-d3m E. C. REID, Proprietor.

Circular.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Augusta, Ga., sept. 23, 1868.

I. Donations marked and consigned to "Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.," to be held in that city on the 6th October, proximo, will be transported free over this road.

II. Visitors attending the Fair above referred to will be returned free over this Road, upon presentation to the Conductor of a proper Certificate issued by the Secretary of the same, W. L. Abbott Esq., that the holder was actually in attendance thereon, and had passed over the Georgia R. R. on his route thereto, such Certificates to be recognized until and inclusive of the 20th October, 1868.

S. K. JOHNSON,
sept 24—dtoct6 Assistant Superintendent.

LIVE AND HAVE COMFORT.

The Best Coal in this Market Just Received.
Messrs. M. C. Wilcox & Co.'s Mines,
Coal Creek, East Tenn.

I AM prepared to furnish this superior COAL to the citizens of Atlanta, or to any city on the railroads in this State, or Alabama, at greatly reduced prices:

Lump Coal, per car load, 26c. per bush, of 80lbs.			
Less quantity than do	30c.	do	do
Fine coal per car load	20c.	do	do
Less quantity than do	25c.	do	do
Coke per car load, 20 cents		do	do 40lbs
Coke, less than car load	25c.	do	do

Orders respectfully solicited, and contracts for shipment from the mines direct. This Coal is cheaper than wood in this market, and it will burn in the chimney without a grate. Coal Yard, Thompson's Hotel lot.

EDWARD PARSONS.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19 d3m

TO THE TRADE.

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
200 Packages,

FROM the VERY FINEST to GOOD MIDDLING, on hand and for sale,

LOW DOWN.

PAUL JONES, JR.
sept 9-d1m No. 5 Peachtree street.

R. M. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS.
Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
se18-d1y

Chinchilla Cloakings,

OPERA and French Flannels, for sale cheap, at
sept27 3w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

Hosiery, Gloves,

RIBBONS, Satin, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Laces and Embroideries, for sale cheap, at
sept27 3w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

1868. NOTUTITLE DRY GOODS. 1868.
Fall and Winter Dry Goods.
JOHN M. GANNON,
(Corner WHITEHALL and HUNTER Streets,)

IS just in receipt of the following splendid line of Goods, which he has carefully selected, and will dispose of at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction:

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

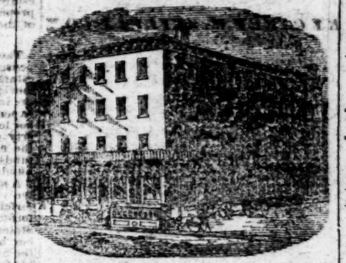
A great variety of Cloaks and Shawls; a splendid line of Blankets and Flannels; a full stock of Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Breakfast Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, Ladies' Under Vests, Gloves, Hoops and Balmoral skirts, Irish Linens, Birds' Eye Diapers, Table Linen, Scotch Diaper, Towels, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Satinets, Kentucky and North Carolina Jeans, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Demins, Stripes, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Linseys, Drills, Checks and everything kept in a first class dry goods store.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state that this system has been a complete success and gives general satisfaction to my customers. For the benefit of those who have not been in the habit of doing business with me, I state that there is only one price for every article sold in my store, so that there is no danger of any person being overcharged for goods under any circumstances—in other words—a child can purchase goods in my store as cheap as the closest judge. I wish it distinctly understood that if any goods purchased in my establishment fail to come up to representation, they can be returned and the money will be refunded.

All consumers of dry goods are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN M. GANNON.
oct4-d3m

PASCHALL HOUSE
DRAWING



OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Drawing Oct. 8, 1868, most positively.
FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES.
Half Million Worth of Property!
CERTIFICATES $5 00 EACH.

THIS grand distribution of valuable real estate property, under the management of some of the most influential and respected citizens of St. Louis, will take place October 8, 1868, without fail or postponement.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1st. Paschall House Hotel completely furnished, now bringing a rent of $16,000 per year, and located in the heart of St. Louis. Value $280 000.

2d. The residence of Capt. Dan. Able, in Memphis, Tenn., one of the most elegant in the city. Value $60 000.

3d. The former residence of Gov. Welles, of Missouri, located at Jefferson City, the State capital. Value $18 000.

4th to 10th consists of valuable residences and business houses, located in St. Louis, and valued at from $15,000 to $8,000 apiece. Value $70 000

490 OTHER PRIZES,

Consisting of money, Silver Table Sets, Pianos, Sewing Machines etc., making a scheme of such inducement never before gotten up in the West.

Certificates to be secured in Atlanta of J. C. Jones, at the Book and Music store of Phillips & Crew, corner of Alabama and White Hall streets.

Certificates $5 00 each.

Orders for Certificates by Express or Mail promptly attended to. P. S. LANHAM.
W. H. EHRA, General Agent.
aug28-dtf

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way."

SECURE A HOMESTEAD
IN CALIFORNIA.

The Imigrant and Homestead Association of California,

Incorporated under the laws of the State, November 30th, 1867, for the purpose of

PROVIDING HOMES
FOR ITS MEMBERS,

and thereby induce imigration.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000,
.....SHARES $10
Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 per share payable
IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.

No Person allowed to Hold More than 5 Shares.

A Circular containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Stockholders, sent to any address upon receipt of stamps for return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to persons proposing to imigrate, cheerf

The Daily Constitution.

CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 5.

Public Speaking.

The undersigned candidates for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, will address the people on the issues now before the country at the following times and places unless providentially hindered:

Lawrenceville, Gwinnett co., Tuesday, Oct. 6th.
Monroe, Walton county, Thursday, Oct. 8th.
Athens, Clarke county, Friday, Oct. 9th.
Jefferson, Jackson county, Saturday, Oct. 10th.
Danielsville, Madison county, Monday, Oct. 12th.
Hartwell, Hart county, Tuesday, Oct. 13th.
Carnesville, Franklin co., Wednesday, Oct. 14th.
Homer, Banks county, Thursday, Oct. 15th.
Clarkesville, Habersham co., Friday, Oct. 16th.
Cleveland, White county, Saturday, Oct. 17th.
Ellijay, Gilmer county, October 20th.
Morganton, Fannin county, October 21st.
Blairsville, Union county, October 22d.
Milwaukee, Towns county, October 26th.
Clayton, Rabun county, October 30th.
Cahlmega, Lumpkin county, November 2d.

WEBB BOYD,
Democratic Candidate.
JOHN A. WIMPY,
Republican Candidate.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following letter says the Savannah News, is from a distinguished gentleman, prominent in political circles:

MEADVILLE, PENN., Sept. 26, 1868.

Dear Sir: Last night we had a tremendous gathering of people to welcome Gen. Frank P. Blair. Although the weather for the last few days had been extremely unpleasant, wet, and cold, and still raining last night, over five thousand people assembled in the Railroad Depot, many of them coming from the adjoining counties, and some of them sixty or seventy miles. The General made a fine speech, effectually silencing many of the slanders heaped upon him by the opposition since his nomination, as well as greatly inspiriting the Democracy. Yesterday afternoon and evening there was a perfect throng of visitors, all anxious to pay their respects to him, not only to the position that he occupies, but to the man. This morning I, with others, accompanied him to Franklin, where a thousand enthusiastic Democrats turned out at eight o'clock in the morning to meet him. He made a stay in Franklin of about two hours, when he started to Kittanning, where he has an appointment this evening. The prospect here is encouraging. We daily hear of accessions to our ranks, and can hear of *no one* deserting us, and we are all working, determined to win,

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE COLORED MAN.—"This question of race you call upon me to settle to your satisfaction. Do you ask me to make a pointer out of a poodle? Do you ask me to make a peach out of a crab apple? Can you change a carrot into a melon? Can you grow an oak from a pea-nut? With a donkey produce an Arabian horse? Will a polecat produce a lion? Can you hatch eagles by setting a goose on buzzard eggs? Most certainly not! You cannot undo what God has intended shall never be done. It is, therefore, simply impossible for you to change an African into an Anglo Saxon. It is a question of blood—of race, as I have remarked; and a question far above the capacity of those who abuse these Southern States on account of African slavery." [W. G. Brownlow's letter to Payne. No. 8, October 26, 1866—the year before the war.

THE GRAND FAILURE.—The Radical meeting and torchlight procession at Jeffersonville, yesterday, and last night, gotten up for the express purpose of surpassing the grand Democratic affair of September 1st, was a huge and lamentable failure. In point of numbers, spirit and enthusiasm, it was so vastly inferior to the Democratic gathering and display, that it is hardly fair or generous to institute a comparison between them. Radicalism across the river is getting very sick, and if Clark and Floyd counties are fair specimens of the feeling throughout the State, the Democracy will sweep Indiana on the 13th, by a tremendous majority.—*Louisville Courier.*

SEND MEADE AND THE MILITARY TO "LOIL" PENNSYLVANIA.—There has been a political riot at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, right over the grave of "Old Thad. Stevens." Horrible! Send the military there. Send Meade—send Mills—send Whiteley! Catch the rioters—"operate on their feelings"—put them in the sweat-box. The Rads. have been murdering Democrats, because they won't vote for Grant. "Let us have peace."—*Columbus Sun and Times.*

AN ACT for the relief of debtors, and to authorize the adjustment of debts upon principles of equity.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of the State of Georgia enacts that in all suits which shall be brought for the recovery of debts in any of the courts of this State, or upon contracts for the payment of money made prior to the first day of June, 1865, except for the sale or hire of slaves, it shall and may be lawful for the parties in all such cases to give in evidence before the jury empanneled to try the same, the consideration of the debt or contract which may be the subject of the suit, the amount and value of the property owned by the deb or at the time the debt was contracted, or the contract entered into to show upon the faith of what property credit was given to him, and what tender or tenders or payment he made to the creditors at any time, and that the non payment of the debt or debts was owing to the refusal of the creditor to receive the money tendered or offered to be tendered; the destruction or loss of the property upon the faith of which the credit was given, and the amount or loss by the creditor, and how and in what manner the property was destroyed or lost, and by whose default.

And in all such cases, the juries which try the same shall have power to reduce the amount of the debt or debts sued for, according to the equities of each case, and render such verdicts as to them shall appear just and equitable.

SEC. 2. That in all cases in which verdicts have been rendered or judgments number upon debts contracted prior to the first day of June, 1865, and the judgments remains unsatisfied, it shall be lawful for the defendant or defendants, by motion in the court in which the judgment was obtained, to have the same submitted to a jury for trial, upon the same terms and conditions as are contained in the preceding section, with like powers to the jury to reduce the amount of the judgment according to the equities of each case, and render such verdict as to them shall appear equitable and just; and the judgments rendered in such case shall supersede the prior judgment: provided no judgment shall lapse the priority of its lien by reason of the rendition of a new judgment; and provided that in all such cases twenty days notice shall be given to the plaintiff in execution, except in the Superior Courts, and in cases transferred to this court from the inferior and County Courts and in the Justices Courts ten days notice shall be given; and in all cases commenced by motion in either the Superior or Justices Court the case or cases shall be in order for trial at the term at which the motion may be made but shall be subject to continuances as cases upon the appeal.

SEC. 3. That in all cases in which the defendant may have in possession the property for which the debts sued on was contracted, the jury shall have power to render a verdict returning the property, together with compensation for the use of the same; provided, that any improvements made by the defendant shall be taken in consideration, or any part of the purchase money which may have been paid for the same, according to the value of the property at the time of the trial.

SEC. 4. That in suits against trustees, administrators, executors or guardians, it shall be lawful for the defendant or defendants to give in evidence the loss or destruction of the trust property which came into their hands, or its depreciation in value, and the value of the property in their hands at the commencement of the suit, shall be the measure of damages be rendered by the jury against them; provided that no trustee, administrator, executor or guardian shall be exempt from liability for the trust property which he may have wasted, or which has been lost by his neglect or default.

SEC. 5. That in all suits which may be commenced by original action or by motion, under this act, both parties thereto shall be competent witnesses.

SEC. 6. That in all arbitrations to adjust and settle debts contracted prior to June 1st, 1865, the same rules and regulations shall apply, and the same evidence shall be admissable as provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 7. In all cases where levies have been made and the property levied upon has not been sold, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant or defendants to file their affidavits, stating that they desire to take the benefit of the remedy provided for in this act, and the sheriffs to whom said affidavits are presented, shall receive the same, and suspend the sale, and return the papers to the court from which the process under which they act may have issued, or to such court as may by law have jurisdiction, and that the property levied upon, shall be returned to the defendant upon his giving bond and security, as in claim cases.

SEC. 8. That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

BENJ'N CONLEY,
President of the Senate.
A. E. MARSHALL,
Secretary of the Senate.
R. M. WHITMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CARLTON STONE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

THE CONSTITUTION,

Daily and Semi-Weekly,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 2,000.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 1,500.

DAILY, PER ANNUM	$10 00
" SIX MONTHS	5 00
" ONE MONTH	1 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM	$3 00
" SIX MONTHS	1 50
" THREE MONTHS	1 00

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC

and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is untiring for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, attests the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and plaudits of their numerous readers.

CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Office: 658 Broadway,
(CORNER OF BOND STREET),
NEW YORK.

THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION is organized under the General Laws of the State of New York.

OBJECT.

The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment, within forty days after the death of a member, of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to his or her heirs.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

The membership fees are Six Dollars at joining, (for which a policy will be furnished), and one dollar and ten cents on the death of each member, of which due notice will be given. One dollar from each member goes to the widow or heirs of the deceased member, and the ten cents for the expenses of collecting.

INVESTMENTS.

The By-Laws of the Association require that one-third of the money received as new member ship fees shall be made a sinking fund to meet payments falling due by the delinquencies of members. This fund is held by the National Trust Company and will be invested in United States bonds or real estate, or bond and mortgage upon New York City property, which property shall be double the value of the money so loaned.

THE FUNDS.

The remaining two-thirds, after paying the expenses of the Association, shall be invested in real estate in the City of New York, or in bond and mortgage on property in the City of New York, the interest of which shall go to pay the current expenses of the Association. If a deceased member leaves no heir, the money becomes the property of the Association, with the proviso that the expenses of burial shall be paid out of such funds—said expenses, however, not to exceed one hundred dollars.

A member failing to pay his fee of one dollar and ten cents within thirty days from date of notice forfeits all claims upon the Association, and also forfeits all money previously paid. In the Pacific States this time is extended to sixty days. A member having no permanent residence must notify the Secretary, and appoint a representative to pay his fees.

When members choose they can send Eleven Dollars to the Treasurer to prepay their fees, which sum will pay for ten deaths, thus saving the trouble of sending $1 10 each time. No man is so poor that he cannot pay Six Dollars now and $1 10 occasionally, thus securing $5,000 to his heirs. The average number of dollars each person will have to pay to secure $5,000 will be $30 per year, a little over 50 cents per week. This makes this mode of insurance cost about one-sixth what they would have to pay any regular Insurance Company for a $5,000 policy.

The Company is divided into ten classes for men and ten classes for women. As soon as these classes are filled ten new classes will be formed. Men and women are not allowed in the same classes. Every thing is done to make each class equal.

Series I.

CLASSES.

In class A all persons bet'n the ages of	15	&	20	y'rs.
" B	"	"	20	"	25	"
" C	"	"	25	"	30	"
" D	"	"	30	"	35	"
" E	"	"	35	"	40	"
" F	"	"	40	"	45	"
" G	"	"	45	"	50	"
" H	"	"	50	"	55	"
" I	"	"	55	"	60	"
" K	"	"	60	"	65	"

The classes for women are the same as above. Any one that is found to give his or her age wrong will be expelled, and the moneys paid forfeited to the Association. Each class is limited to 5,000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member, and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies *belonging to the same class he or she may be a member of.*

A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is INDEPENDENT, *having no connection with any other.*

ILLUSTRATION.

Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5,000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantage of this Association over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are: No panics can break it; the fees are so small, and required to be paid at such long inte rvals, that any man can secure for his family a competency upon his death.

HOW TO BECOME MEMBERS.

Any one desiring to become a member must send Six Dollars, in Check, Bank Draft, Postal Order, or by Express, the expressage being paid by the applicant. *Under no circumstances will the Association be responsible for moneys sent but in this way.* Persons paying an agent otherwise than by check, postal order, or draft, do it at their own risk. All checks, &c., must be made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. Accompanying the money must be a paper giving the applicant's full name—Age—Birthplace—Present Occupation—Who the Policy is in favor of—Post Office address: Town, County and State. *Also, a Medical Certificate,* setting forth the physical condition, and whether, in opinion of the Doctor examining, the applicant is a proper person to be insured. Blank forms of application for membership will be sent upon application.

Agents are not allowed to receive money but in the form of a check, draft or postal order, made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer.

Each member ought to try to make new members, by so doing he benefits himself. No letter will be noticed that does not contain a 3-cent postage stamp to prepay postage.

All communications should be addressed

Manhattan Co-Operative Relief Association,
658 BROADWAY, (Cor. of Bond Street).

TRUSTEES: E. McMURDY. ELSON T. WRIGHT, Pres't Star Met. Co. W. S. CARMAN, Pr's't Stuyvesant Bank. H. W. FORD, Cash., Bank of Republic. L. W. MURRAY.

OFFICERS: E. McMURDY, President. ELSON T. WRIGHT, Vice-President. W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary. JOHN A. ROBIASON, M. D., Exam. Phys. Q. R. GRAY, M. D., Exam'g Physician.

N. B.—Parties paying agents in money do so at their own risk. The Association will not be responsible for money so paid.

A General Agent wanted for each State and Territory. General Agents will be required to give the best of references, and proper bonds. Agents wanted in every town in the United States and Canadas.

A doctor will be in attendance at the office to examine applicants.

☞ Circulars can be had at this office.

sep9 d1m

CLAYTON & ADAIR,

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE ON HAND and to arrive, for sale for CASH:
100 bags Cohen's Choice Family Flour,
200 " Extra and Family of other mills.
150 " Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides,
3,000 bushels Prime White Corn,
2,500 pounds Sole and Upper Leather,
25 Doz Calf Skins,
20 bales Cotton Yarns, Assorted Numbers,
5 bales Striped Osnaburgs,
25 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
10 " Mape's Phosphate of Lime,
100 boxes Soap, "Queen of England,"
500 bags Virginia Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.

Also, we are Agents for Wilder's Patent Fire-proof Safe, American Scale Co., and Gullett's Improved Patent Steel Brush Cotton Gins.

Send us your orders. Yours truly.
aug6d2m CLAYTON & ADAIR.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY TRI-WEEKLY NEWS

IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without fatal neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The News is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.
or STYLES & EVANS,
Albany, Ga.

☞ The Press requested to notice. sept

For Sale or Rent.

ONE of the largest, most convenient and best located Stores in the city. Suitable for a Wholesale, Provision, Grain, or Commission Business.

Possession 1st of October. W. KETCHUM.

Also, some of the BEST UNIMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY in the city for sale.

sept6

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Madeira Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Bird's Eye Lime.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country. If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply, and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.

sep25-d3t W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Cadies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d3m

First Baptist Church.

A FAIR, commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 10th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited. Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.

A. J. White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.

H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.

Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.

Daniel Cram, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Wade S. Cothran, President Rome Railroad.

Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

E. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

J. B. Hoxie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga.

July 17, 1867. E HULBERT, Sup't Southern Express Co.

OFFICE PULLMAN, KIMBALL & RAMSEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. July 18, 1868.

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church at this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare. N. J. KIMBALL, General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next, by the First Baptist Church.

E. B. POND, Proprietor National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, U. S. Hotel.
WHITE & WHITLOCK, American Hotel.

aug8

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

June16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,
Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868.—d6m

T. C. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. R. E. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR.

300 BAGS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
20 hhds. Sugars and barrels Molasses,
A few barrels Golden Syrup,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
50 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
200 bags Salt,
40 bbls. Plaster of Paris,
40 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
20,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON.

30 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides,
5 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—a small lot.
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap.

For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.

A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately a top dressing, which we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:

Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT, Cherokee Ga.
Maj. B. H. BROOMHEAD, West End, Atlanta.
GEO. T. BOROUGHS, Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM, Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Clayton county.
Mr. SPEAR, Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE, Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK, Fulton county.
M. B. D. VAUGHN, Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN, DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER, Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN, Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM, Milton county.
W. S. SMITH,
R. H. ELLIOTT, Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL, Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT, Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS, Fulton county.
Rev. C. W. THOMAS, Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them unimproved. Will be sold on easy terms, by

A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

F. R. MCDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.
aug27-d3m

Castle Rock Coal!

We are now prepared to furnish this

CELEBRATED COAL

IN ANY QUANTITY,

EITHER for manufacturing or domestic use. Having established a

Yard Opposite Our Warehouse,

for the receipt and delivery of the same, families can be supplied at short notice when

Orders are Left at Our Office.

THIS COAL being free from Sulphur and not liable to slack by exposure, renders it superior for purposes above named. Prices, at our yard, are as follows:

Lump Coal, per Car Load, 25c. 9 bushel of 80 lbs.
" " Less than " 30 " "
Fine " per " 20 " "
" " Less than " 25 " "

Orders respectfully solicited and contracts made for shipments from the mines direct. We will also furnish COKE of the very best quality, when desired, at lowest prices.

GLENN, WRIGHT & CARR.
Atlanta, September 10, 1868. sept11d3m

A PRIZE

FOR EVERY ONE,

AT

I. T. BANKS'

SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

FOR the least possible amount of Gold, Silver or Greenbacks, you can buy

Boots, Shoes,
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf and Kip Skins,
Linings, Bindings, Trappings,
Blacksmiths Aprons, and
Shoe-maker's Tools

of all kinds, in large or small quantities.

Upwards of one hundred cases of the above goods received this week, and more on the way.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.
aug28

JNO. W. WALKE, Augusta. GEO. A. ALLEN, Paducah, Ky. JNO. F. TREUTLEN, Bellevue, Ala.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the style of

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,

—AS—

COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

In this city, and would solicit from our friends and the public generally,

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Especial attention will be given to orders for BAGGING, ROPE, etc. When desired, will make the usual advances on Produce in store.

Savannah, Ga., Sept 19 3m WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,
Office, No. 8 Drayton Street.

No Politics in Business!

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE,

KEROSENE, SIXTY CENTS PER GALLON,

2,000 POUNDS OF BLUE STONE,

Pure Liquors and Wines with the Tax On!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH, *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, fresh from the Crushers, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metalic Paint.

Pure Train, Tanners' and Machine Oils, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metalic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75¼ Per Cent.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant.* Prices *Low for Cash.*

J. S. WILLSON, M. D., (Successor to Willson & Crane,)
sept19d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE.

SUCH AS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

All The Popular Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmaceutist.
aug4

DAILY PASSENGER LINE BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

THROUGH TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

E. B. WALKER,
aug16—d3m Master of Transportation, W. & A. R. R.

Shortest Route to the West!

SELMA, ROME & DALTON RAILROAD.

ONLY 15 MILES STAGING!

Time from Rome, Ga., to Selma, Ala., 15 Hours!

Direct Connections Made from ATLANTA

Via Western and Atlantic, Rome and Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroads, with Selma and Meridian, and Vicksburg and Meridian Railroads, for Selma, Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Dallas, Monroe, and Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Texas. Also, for all points on the Southern Mississippi, Arkansas, Washita, and Red Rivers.

THIS IS

The Only Direct Route From Atlanta to Vicksburg! Northern Louisiana and Texas.

☞ Ask for Tickets via Rome and Selma.

EDGAR VLIET,
General Ticket Agent.
E. G. BARNEY,
sept8-d1m Gen'l Sup't and Ag't for Lessee.

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK,

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA LOUISVILLE.

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
W. & A. R. R.
aug16—d3m

Up Country Farm For Sale

CONTAINING 675 ACRES, in Bartow County, 8 miles from Cartersville, 6 from Cassville. Good land. Well watered. 400 Acres cleared. Balance well timbered. Good Dwelling House, Gin House and Screw, good society, Church and School.

PRICE, $10 PER ACRE.

Will sell Crop and Stock if wanted. Look at growing Crop and satisfy yourself before you buy.

Terms: CASH. McNAUGHT, OSBORN & Co.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept 9th, 1868. 4m

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!

GO TO GEO. W. PRICE'S

SHOE STORE on Peachtree Street, Atlanta, to buy what you want in his line. He sells good goods as cheap as the cheapest at

Wholesale or Retail.

sep3im